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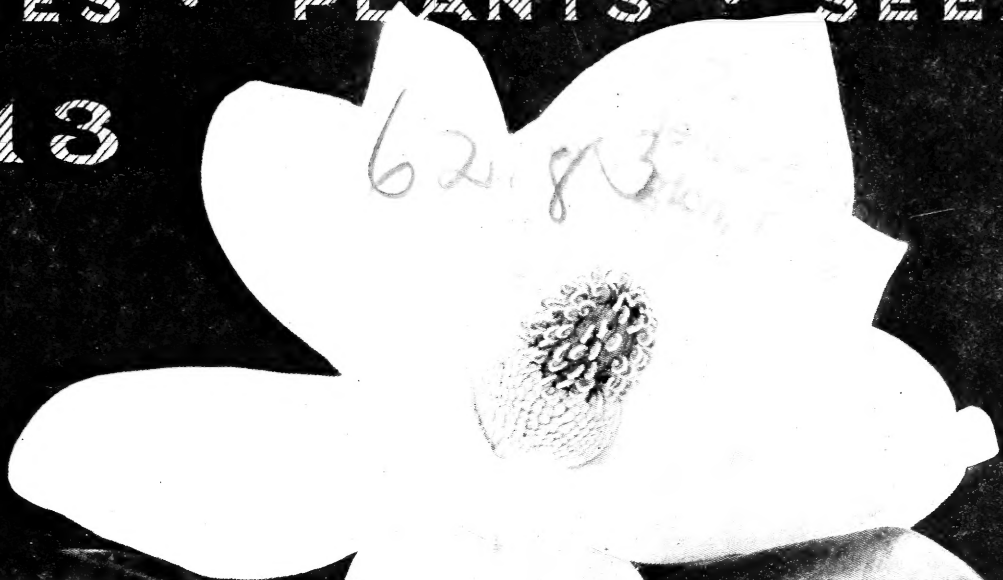
BAKER BROS. CO.

INCORPORATED

TREES • PLANTS • SEEDS

1913

62.83



MAGNOLIA
GRANDIFLORA

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

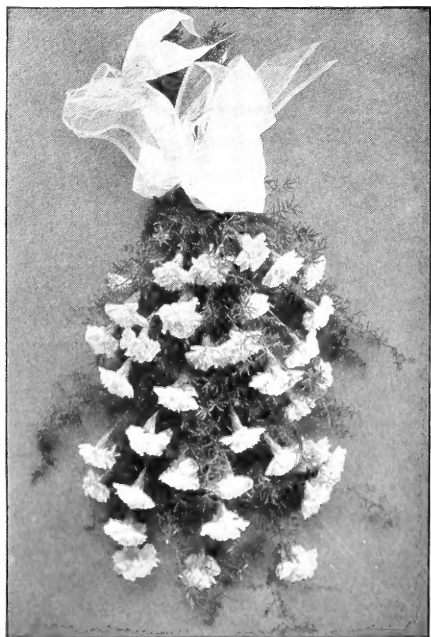


Special Attention Given to Orders for Cut-Flowers

With thoroughly efficient and up-to-date facilities for the growing of flowers, we direct attention to our Cut-Flower Department and our equipment for the prompt filling of orders from near and far.

We are now prepared to supply all kinds of flowers in season, such as Roses, Carnations, Violets, Orchids, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Chrysanthemums, Narcissi, Hyacinths, etc. Ordinarily we can supply these immediately upon receipt of the order; but the heavy demand at holiday season—Christmas, Easter, etc.—frequently exceeds the supply, and makes it highly desirable for orders to be placed several days in advance.

For special occasions—Weddings, Receptions and Funerals—we have a very complete assortment of special designs, such as Floral Baskets and Special Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, and the various Lodge and Fraternity emblems. These we make up to order, prices depending upon size and the flowers we use. The quality of our floral work is always of the very best.



We ship on short notice to all parts of Texas and adjoining states, packing the flowers so that they arrive at destination in good condition.

Our Cut-Flower Service is fully explained in a booklet which we have issued and shall be pleased to send you upon request. It contains a list of the varieties of flowers we offer, with full information. Prices are quoted wherever possible, and we invite all who buy Cut-Flowers to write for a copy.

We should like an agency in every town in the Southwest where we are not now represented. We can make dealers an attractive proposition, and shall be pleased to supply details on application.

BAKER BROTHERS CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

TELEPHONES

*For day orders
Lamar 950*

*For night orders
Rosedale 25, or Lamar 7394*

Catalogue for 1913

This Catalogue is the only agent we employ to sell our goods outside of Fort Worth. We send it out this year with greater confidence than ever before. The years 1908-09-10-11 were very hard business years generally, on account of the money panic and the successive droughts; yet, notwithstanding this, our business has shown a steady increase each season, and, now that better times and better seasons have come, we feel sure of a decided increase. Many nurserymen in the last four years have been forced to go out of business, but we have increased our planting each season, so that we now have by far the largest stock and assortment we have ever grown. The past season has been favorable for growth, so that our stock is in excellent condition. A year ago we built a large range of new greenhouses, and are now in position to offer bedding plants by the hundred thousand. We shall be glad to correspond with large planters, such as City Park Boards, Cemeteries, Private Estates, etc. We try to furnish everything that grows well in this section of the country,—not only fruit and ornamental trees, but also shrubs, evergreens, roses, bulbs, perennial plants, annual plants, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and, in fact, everything that will grow well here. Our 28 years of experience in Fort Worth, and our travel and correspondence over a large territory, enable us to tell the what, how, and when.

If the information contained in the following pages is not sufficient, we shall take pleasure in answering any questions our customers desire to ask.

About Shipping, Etc.

Nursery Stock should be shipped by express. Large orders may go by freight, but, as we get specially low rates from the express companies, it is almost as cheap and much quicker and safer to ship in this way.

Seeds in packets by mail; in bulk, by express. **Plants** by mail or express. Small orders for plants may be safely sent by mail. This is the best way for post offices not on the railroad. Whenever it is convenient to do so, it is much better to have plants sent by express. We can send larger plants, better packed, and with dirt on the roots, and they are usually delivered more quickly and safely by express than by mail. That our customers may have these advantages without any additional expense,

We will deliver by express, charges prepaid, to any railroad town in Texas and Oklahoma, all orders for trees and plants amounting to \$5 or more. To receive this advantage, cash must, in all cases, accompany the order.

This liberal offer does not apply to plants in pots or hanging-baskets, or balled, etc., nor when plants and trees are included in the same order. It must be at least \$5 worth of trees, or at least \$5 worth of plants, as they must be packed separately. Nor does it apply to seeds and bulbs. In no case do we pay the express charges where special prices are quoted by letter, unless we should so agree in the letter.

TERMS, Cash with Order. We decline to ship C. O. D. unless a partial remittance be made with the order.

Prices in this Catalogue abrogate all previous quotations.

Please remember to write your name, post office and state, distinctly. If you should fail to hear from us within a week, please write us again, as we sometimes get orders from people who forget to sign their names or give their post offices.

Remittances should be made by Express or Post Office Money Order, or by Draft on Fort Worth. If checks on local banks are used, please add 10 cents to 25 cents extra to pay for collection.

Cheap Express Rates

While we ship thousands of plants by mail, and can do it as well, perhaps, as any firm, we would strongly urge all our customers living near the railroad in Texas or Oklahoma to have their plants shipped by express. As above stated, we can send larger and better plants. Another advantage is that the express companies have allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, so that the cost of shipping is small—often not over 25 or 30 cents. That the purchaser shall not lose this entirely, we always send enough plants gratis to pay the charges. If plants perish in transit, the loss is ours. Sometimes, by unavoidable accidents, plants perish on the road. If promptly notified of the fact by return mail, with a list of the plants sent by us, we will duplicate them at once. We always try to do even better than we promise or than fair dealing requires. Our prosperity depends upon your receiving satisfaction.

Our Responsibility

We guarantee plants and trees to reach their destination in a live, growing condition; but when we have done this our responsibility ceases, because we know that if they receive proper care they will grow. Many plants die from careless treatment and neglect; in such cases, we cannot and should not be expected to replace them.

OUR GUARANTEE. We give no guarantee with our seeds. We warrant our plants and trees to be true to name and to be delivered in good condition. When we plant trees and charge additional, we guarantee them to make a start to grow. The money is due as soon as the work is done, and we replace, the next season, only such trees as failed to make a start. This guarantee applies only to fruit trees and shade trees, and not to ornamentals or other stock. We exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise; but we do not give any warranty, express or implied. Any and all goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that, in case any of them prove untrue to label, unhealthy, or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. If the goods are not accepted on these conditions, they must be returned at once, and money will be refunded.

REFERENCES. American National Bank of Fort Worth, the commercial agencies, or any other business firm in the city.

NO AGENTS. We have no traveling agents, and anyone representing himself as such does so without our authority. We have been greatly annoyed by men—and especially by one man of our own name—who pretend to be selling our goods. They usually order a few plants or trees from us, as anyone may, and then buy a lot of inferior stock from other nurseries, which they deliver as ours, showing the shipping tag as addressed to them from us. We warn our customers against such people. Of course, this does not apply to persons who wish to raise clubs among their own friends.

CAUTION. We wish our customers would, in every case, keep a copy of their orders, and verify them on arrival of plants; this will prevent mistakes as to what they thought they ordered, but which was never written upon their order sheet. If not too much trouble, please drop us a card on arrival of the goods. We are glad to know when you are pleased, and we wish to know of any dissatisfaction, that we may make it right.

ERRORS. We make them—so does every one—and we will cheerfully correct them, if you will write to us. Try to write us good-naturedly; but, if you cannot, then write anyhow. Do not let an error pass or complain to your neighbor about it; he cannot correct it. We want an early opportunity to make right any of our mistakes that may occur.

INVITATION. *We are always glad to have our out-of-town friends visit our Office and Seed Store, 1013 Houston Street, or our Nursery and Greenhouses at Riverside, one and three-quarters miles east of the Court House. We have a telephone at each place, and at others as noted below. For persons living within fifty miles of Fort Worth, this is often the most satisfactory way of ordering.*

BAKER BROS. CO., Inc., Fort Worth, Texas

PHONES

Lamar No. 950, Office and Seed Store, 1013 Houston St. Lamar No. 1578, Residence of Manager
Lamar No. 19, Nursery and Greenhouses, Riverside Rosedale No. 25, Residence of Manager of Cut-Flower Dept.
Lamar No. 7394, Residence of Assistant Manager of Cut-Flower Dept.



Choice Fruit Trees for Texas

PLANTING DIRECTIONS. The soil should be thoroughly plowed, the deeper the better. Dig large holes so that the tree-roots will not be cramped; set the trees a little deeper in the ground than they grew in the nursery, and fill in the holes with good, rich soil, but no manure. When the roots are covered with earth, pour in a bucketful of water, and when this has disappeared, fill the holes, pressing the earth firmly with the foot and leaving it, when finished, lower next to the tree, that the water during showers may gather in toward the roots of the tree or plant. When trees are received, keep the roots covered with something moist till you are ready to plant them. Do not fail to cut off at least half of last year's growth.

CARE OF TREES. The one chief thing that we wish to urge upon our friends is to cultivate their trees. More failures occur from the lack of cultivation than from all other causes together. You may just as well expect to raise good corn or cotton without cultivation as good fruit. It is plowing and hoeing your trees need, and not so much rain. Of the hundreds of thousands of trees we have grown we have never watered one, and yet we always have good trees. It is well to cultivate some small crop in your orchard—melons, vegetables, sweet potatoes, or even cotton, but not corn; and never, on any account, sow oats, wheat, etc., among your trees, as is often done by planters anxious to utilize every inch of land.

PEACHES

We have made a close study of Peaches for Texas for more than twenty years, and so feel confident, in offering the following list, that it contains the cream of the hundreds of varieties now grown. Still, improvements are being made every year, and it is necessary to test new varieties as they are offered. This is one of the duties of the nurseryman—to test all and recommend only such varieties as have special merit. The average planter, however, is not willing to wait two or three years before planting some valuable novelty he has heard of, but wishes to do a little testing himself. For this reason we offer below, and all through our Catalogue, some trees that we have not tested, but which we believe are decided acquisitions. The descriptions, of course, are borrowed; but, in most cases, are those given by the originators. In ordinary soil, set the trees 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

New Peaches of Special Merit

Indian Blood. This is not a new variety, but so old that it has almost been lost sight of. For some unaccountable reason, no one, scarcely, has propagated it for the last thirty years, and the stock had almost run out. It is the large, blood-red, juicy clingstone Peach we used to know when we were boys. Everybody that ever knew it wants a few trees, and so we are very glad to be able to offer such a general favorite once more. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Munson Free. A selected Peach among several hundred Elberta seedlings grown from selected seed. The fruit is larger than Elberta, more highly colored, more oblong and of better quality; flesh yellow. More prolific and hardy in bearing. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Very firm; this quality makes it an excellent Peach for shipping. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Rex. A seedling of Elberta, ripening about a month later. This Peach, in size, color of skin and flesh, is very much like Elberta. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Governor Lanham. Has proved to be an exceptionally fine Peach, and has taken a leading place among the standard sorts. It is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest Peaches grown. The trees bear full of extra-large Peaches, when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta, and the yellow and red are even brighter than the shading on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta, but is a cling and the yellow flesh is very firm, and will ship to any market. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mayflower. The introducers of the Mayflower claim that, in a four years' test, it has uniformly been nearly a full week earlier than the Sneed, heretofore the earliest Peach known. In addition, it is a red Peach,—red all over. Also, the tree is a strong, upright grower and a very prolific bearer; in fact, it is inclined to bear too heavily, and the fruit should be thinned out. The fruit is firm and hence ships well. The Mayflower is a novelty well worth trying. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Arp Beauty. East Texas is one of the best Peach-growing districts in the world. Thousands of acres are being planted in Elbertas there. Arp Beauty now comes forward as a rival to Elberta, and is being planted there as fast as trees can be propagated. It is claimed to be the same size, color, quality and character as Elberta, and three or four weeks earlier. The value of this as a market or family Peach will be easily seen, and no other statement will be necessary to place it at the head of the list. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Governor Lanham Peaches



Mamie Ross Peaches

but, like Elberta, shows a little Persian blood. The fruit is as large as Elberta, rich yellow, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for the uniformity of its size. Many varieties in the orchard bore nothing last summer, but the crop on this tree drove away the last doubt about its value on all scores, and especially productiveness. While leathery enough to ship long distances, it is not tough. July. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Belle of Georgia. The largest Peach-tree-grower in the world, who grows four millions of Peach trees a year, tells us that his favorite Peach is the Belle of Georgia. He says, besides its being large, showy and productive, its flavor is beyond comparison. On his recommendation, and that of other leading nurserymen, where it is known, we are offering it to our trade before testing it ourselves. We are planting it largely ourselves in our own orchard. Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower; prolific. July 1 to 15. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Guinn. East Texas, with Cherokee County as the center, is probably the best Peach country in the world, yet the growers there who have tested most of the varieties in cultivation grow only a few varieties. Next to Elberta, Mamie Ross and Arp Beauty, they are beginning to plant all they can grow of the Guinn, a native seedling of that section, which is of large size, and becomes a very bright red long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft. It ripens between Alexander and Elberta. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Apex. Ripens at the same time as Alexander, to which it is far superior in size, color and flavor. Size large; color of skin yellow, with a mottled red cheek. Flesh yellow and of good quality—one of the best early market varieties. Freestone, but, like all other extra-early Peaches, the flesh clings to the stone. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

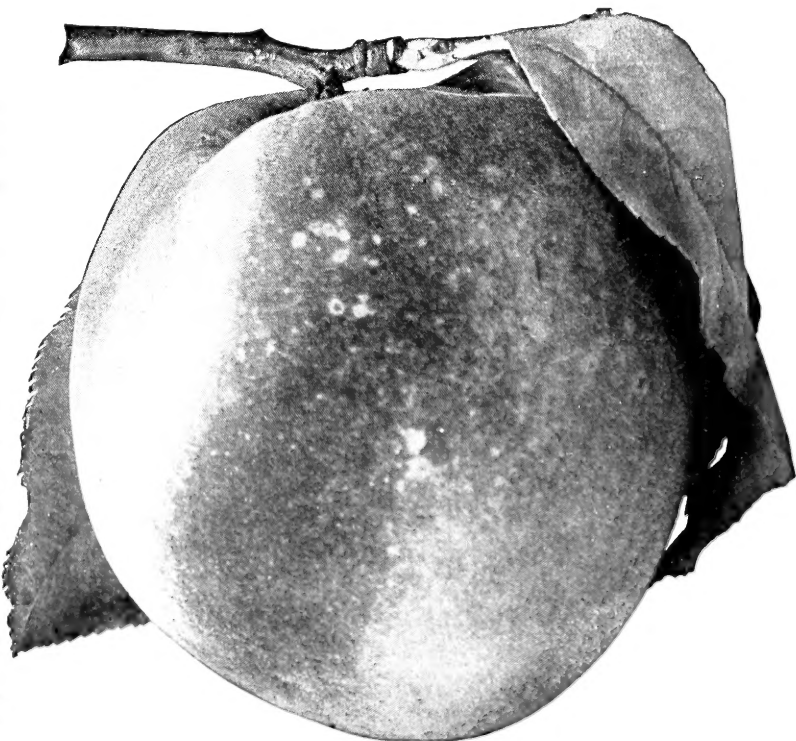
October (Bell's October). Large, rich yellow, red cheek; freestone; of finest quality. This is the finest late Peach we have ever seen. Besides being large, it is highly colored, and a perfect freestone, which is unusual in so late a Peach. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

New Peaches, continued

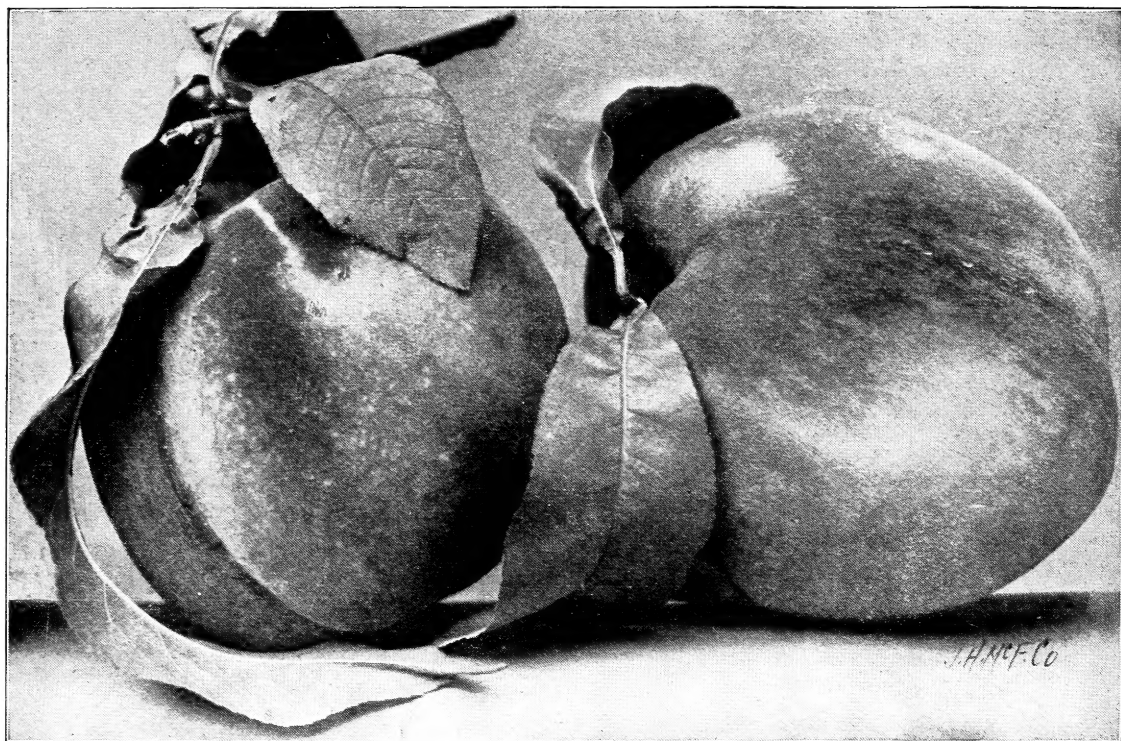
Hobson Cling. Large, white, sweet, rich, firm cling; hardy, vigorous, prolific; equal to Oldmixon Cling, but ripe in June. One of the best of all Peaches. 50 cts. each.

Admiral Dewey.

A new Peach, having all the good qualities of the Triumph, and none of its defects. Its claims for preëminence are early maturity (it ripens with Triumph), early and abundant bearing, vigorous and symmetrical growth, hardy wood and fruit-buds, flesh uniformly yellow to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free, bright yellow color, with lively red blush, and fine size (as large as Triumph). The quality is very fine, being more like a midsummer than a June Peach. It will supersede all the old June Peaches for market and home use. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Chilow (Elberta Cling). A seedling of Chinese Cling;

Elberta Peach (see page 5)



Champion Peaches

Standard List of Peaches

PRICES OF STANDARD PEACHES—

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	18 00
Extra-large trees	50	5 00	

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; vigorous and very productive. Matures from May 25 to June 10 in Fort Worth. One of the most desirable of Peaches on account of its earliness.

Carman. A standard Peach of the Mamie Ross type, and similar to it in appearance and time of ripening.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best; free.

Champion. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone.

Chinese Cling. Very large specimens, often measuring 14 inches in circumference. Usually a shy bearer, but of superior richness and flavor.

Elberta. The most popular Peach ever grown. In many places there are more Elbertas planted than all other varieties combined. Large, yellow, juicy, high flavored and a good shipper. In fact, it possesses all the good qualities that could be wished for in a Peach. On account of its handsome appearance it sells readily in glutted markets.

Family Favorite. Large; juicy, white flesh; red cheek; free; sure; prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Is making a most favorable record in many sections, and is being extensively planted.

Greensboro. The largest early Peach (nearly twice the size of Alexander); white flesh, very juicy. In appearance it is far ahead of the other early varieties; highly colored, bright red over yellow. Always eagerly sought for in market.

Governor Hogg. It is one of the very largest Peaches grown; white, nearly covered with red; the first clingstone of the season to ripen; quality the very finest. Ripens June 10 to 15.

Heath Cling. Large; oblong; creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. September 15.

Henrietta (Levy). The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 25.

Lemon Cling. Large and oblong, with swollen point like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at stone, rich, sprightly subacid. August.

Mamie Ross. Large; blush-white flesh; semi-cling; productive, and one of the best for the family or market. June 1 to 10.

Mountain Rose. Fruit large; skin white, nearly covered with brilliant crimson; flesh white, melting, sweet and delicious. July.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; oblong; white, with pink cheek; good bearer. August 1.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. A favorite wherever grown. Last of July.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a deep, marbled brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary; freestone. One of the best for market. September.

Stinson's October. Large; skin creamy white, with pale blush on one side; flesh juicy and of good quality. Last of September.

Stump the World. Large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well; is a fine market variety. A well-known Peach which always brings good prices. July 20.

Triumph. Ripens with Alexander; is a sure and abundant bearer; skin is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow; freestone when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

APPLES

The known Apple area is extending. Years ago it was thought they would not grow in Texas. Then they began to bear well in east Texas, and in north Texas along the Red River. Later on, as varieties and culture were better understood, they were grown successfully here and there on the black land. Then it was found that they could be grown splendidly in central west Texas, especially in Erath and Hamilton Counties; then certain varieties were found well suited to south Texas and the coast country; also, magnificent Apples were grown in the plain of west Texas and in the Panhandle, and at last it is found that some of the very finest Apples in the United States can be grown in the extreme western part of the state, from Toyah to El Paso, and also in the irrigated districts of New Mexico. Wherever Apples can be grown successfully, they should be planted extensively.

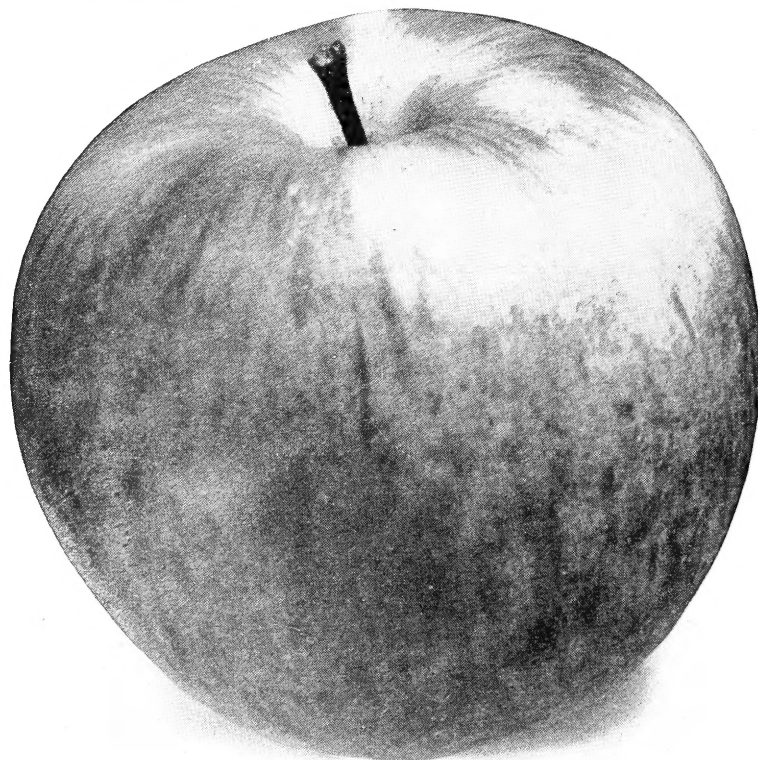
San Jacinto. Like an enormously large Red June Apple, of which it appears to be a seedling, coming in just as the Red June goes out. Tree vigorous and prolific; very productive. A variety of the highest merit, both for market and table. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-large trees, 75 cts. each.

Fanny. A variety well suited to our climate. In addition to its large size and productiveness, it is fine flavored and of a most beautiful appearance, being a beautiful bright red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Standard List of Apples

PRICE OF STANDARD APPLES—

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$18 00
Extra-large trees	50	5 00	



Summer Queen Apple

Arkansas Black. Large; dark red, nearly black; fine flavor. Valuable market and keeping variety.

Ben Davis. Large; greenish yellow, with crimson cheek; very showy; keeps well.

Early Harvest. Fine size; bright yellow; tender, juicy; can be cooked long before it is ripe. June.

of a dwarfish habit. Eagerly sought for in market and always brings good prices. June.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, subacid. In many respects one of the best Apples and always in demand at good prices. An excellent shipper.

Gano. An improved Ben Davis; nearly covered with deep dark red.

Grimes' Golden. Large; yellow; of best quality; tree hardy, vigorous, productive.

Jonathan. Medium size; red; quality extra.

Mammoth Black Twig. The fruit is fully one-fourth larger than Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities; vigorous. A good and showy market Apple. November to April.

Maiden's Blush. Medium; somewhat flattened; clear yellow, with red cheek; juicy; good. September 1.

Missouri Pippin. Large; oblong; bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and a profitable orchard fruit. December to March.

Red Astrachan. Large; crisp; acid. June 1 to 10.

Red June. Medium; conical; deep red; juicy; productive. June 20.

Summer Queen. Large; yellow, striped and clouded with red; aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; juicy; of good flavor.

Yellow Horse. Very vigorous; abundant; yellow; large; good culinary Apple.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are

Crab Apples

Crab Apples come into bearing as young as the peach, and produce large crops of fruit every year. Excellent for preserves and jellies. Quite ornamental when in bloom. Few fruits combine beauty and utility to the same extent as these hardy little trees.

Hyslop. The trees are hardy and the growth strong and rather spreading. The fruit is large, produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark, rich red covered with a thick blue bloom; yellowish; subacid; good for culinary uses and for cider. September to December.

Transcendent. Tree productive; fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; excellent for sauce and pies and is also a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. Vigorous and an early bearer. Flesh creamy yellow; subacid and astringent until fully mellow, when it is pleasant and agreeable. August and September.

Whitney. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer, and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower.

Prices same as for Apples



Picking Kieffer Pears

PEARS

The Pear is one of the most profitable trees that can be planted in Texas. It is long-lived, bears heavy crops, and the fruit always commands a good price. The tree is also highly ornamental and can be planted on the lawn. It should not be cultivated after June, thus stopping the growth to allow the wood to ripen thoroughly before cold weather. The blight seldom affects well-ripened wood.

Prices, except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; extra-large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Bartlett. Large; buttery; melting, rich flavor. One of the best known and most popular Pears. July.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; good quality; showy. July.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy, good flavor. One of the best Pears for Texas. August and September.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, the prolific bearing qualities of Kieffer and Le Conte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles Kieffer, but is of superior flavor. A splendid canning Pear. Our trees are very healthy and prolific. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each; large trees, 50 cts. each.

Kieffer. Very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and prolific. Begins to bear when four years old, and is very productive. The fruit should be gathered during September in this latitude, and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table Pear is greatly improved. The Kieffer is of unquestioned value for canning and preserving. There is a disposition on the part of some to discredit the Kieffer Pear. It is certainly because they are not thoroughly familiar

with it. We have a small orchard of Kieffers twenty-three years old. We have had but one or two failures in the last fifteen years. The trees bear full crops nearly every year. Last season they yielded from eight to ten bushels per tree. The fruit sold readily at \$1 per bushel. The trees are 16 feet apart. At this rate they brought us from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per acre. Several other varieties were planted at the same time. Now all are gone except the Garber. They are the next best variety. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

NOTE.—We have a few six-year-old trees, some of which bore last two seasons. They have been twice transplanted, and so can be moved with safety. These we offer at \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz. The Kieffer is the only variety we have in this grade. We can recommend these highly to those who desire to plant for quick crops, and at the price we offer them they will prove a most profitable investment.

Le Conte. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually second quality, but if carefully gathered and allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, it improves in a remarkable degree. Matures from July 20 to August 31.

Wilder Early. Size medium; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh fine-grained and excellent; three weeks earlier than Bartlett.

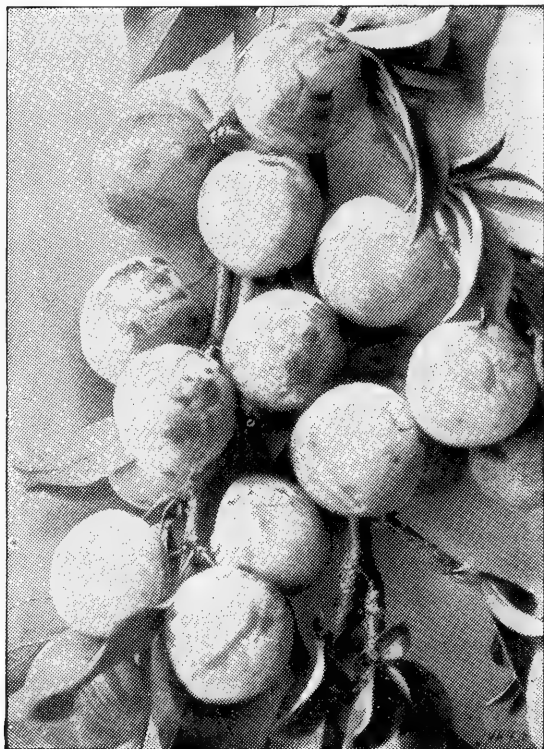
QUINCES

Quinces have not been extensively planted in Texas, but yet the finest, probably in the world, are raised at El Paso and along the Rio Grande. The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil, and needs thorough culture, vigorous pruning and a free use of fertilizers. Potash and salt are recommended as a top-dressing about the roots. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PLUMS

Many new Plums have been offered during the last fifteen or twenty years—some on account of their size or productiveness, or appearance or flavor; but most of these varieties possessed some serious defect, which made them unfit for profitable planting. Some—a few—have shown admirable qualities, and these should be planted extensively. The Eagle, which we introduced about twenty years ago, has never been equaled, so far as we know, for an all-round, general-purpose Plum.

Prices, except where noted, small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Maynard Plums

after planting, and will probably bear every year as long as it lives. It begins to ripen June 17 and continues to September, thus bearing through a period of more than ten weeks. When the fruit in the top of the tree is ripe, that on the lower branches is only half-grown.

Gonzales. Very large, sweet and juicy; bright red; showy; tree very healthy and vigorous; bends to the ground with its load of fruit. You can make no mistake in planting this.

HAPPINESS. A cross between Wild Goose and Japanese types, introduced by Mr. Ramsey, who says of it that if there is a better Plum grown than Gonzales it is Happiness. The tree is one of the handsomest that grows; leaves very large; the sun never burns a Plum. The fruit is very large, often measuring 6 inches around; color glowing red, and in quality it is rarely equaled. It bears full, but does not overbear, so has no off years.

MAYNARD. Luther Burbank considers it in all points the best Plum he has ever introduced. He says of it: "In size it is very large, often measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, of richest crimson-purple, deepening as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous, and compact grower. Leaves dark glossy green. Bears immense crops of even-sized fruit while very young. Never fails. Surpasses all other varieties in keeping and carrying qualities. Flesh firm, even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy, with a deliciousness indescribable. Will command the highest price in both home and foreign markets."

Red June. Large, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy, subacid, Damson flavor; clingstone; good; very prolific; showy; good market variety. June 25.

Wickson. The fruit is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and evenly distributed over the tree. Color glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom. The stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture; firm, sugary and delicious. Will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and profitable market fruit; a prolific bearer both for North and South.

PRUNES

We have always considered the Prune as too uncertain in this locality to recommend its planting. However, here and there it is succeeding, especially in west Texas and Oklahoma, so we have secured some trees and are offering them. We would not advise extensive planting until it has been tried more thoroughly, but would recommend that all planters try one or two trees. 50 cts. each.

AMERICA. The fruit of America is larger than the average Japan Plum, and from four to sixteen times as large as popular American varieties, such as Robinson, Wild Goose, Marianna, Wootton, Pottawottamie, and others. The glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any other Plum. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious, so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep right on eating Americas. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank, and is a splendid keeper.

Arkansas Lombard. Medium size; round; red; fine-flavored; heavy and regular bearer. One of the best to depend on. July.

Botan, Yellow-fleshed (Abundance). Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid; apricot-flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. Carries well to distant markets and is very profitable.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles the Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from three to four weeks later, or middle to last of July. Good market variety, bringing high prices.

EAGLE. It has been several years since we introduced the Eagle Plum. Since then we have seen and tried a great many new varieties, but from our experience we still believe Eagle to be the best all-round Plum grown, for our particular locality. The fruit is medium size; flesh yellow; skin at first yellow, changing as it ripens into a beautiful bright red, making altogether a strikingly handsome fruit. In flavor it is entirely distinct, being sweet, juicy and unusually pleasing. Generally pronounced by those who try it to be the finest Plum they ever tasted. For cooking it is far superior to anything known in the South, being very similar to the Green Gage, which does not bear here. It is the longest keeping of any Plum we know. Ripening in the hottest weather, it keeps perfectly sound twelve days after being gathered. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, begins to bear the second season after planting, and will probably bear every year as long as it lives. It begins to ripen June 17 and continues

MULBERRIES

Desirable for shade; hardy; rapid growers. Fruit prized for pies, etc., as well as for eating "out of hand." Too soft to ship long distances. Good for chickens, hogs, etc.

Hicks' Everbearing. A handsome, upright and rapid grower; very abundant and continuous bearer. 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Russian. See page 18.

APRICOTS

The only drawback to successful Apricot culture in Texas is their tendency to bloom too early, and thus get killed by late frosts. They should be planted on high hills and in other cold localities, to prevent their blooming early; or in cities, where they will be protected from the late frosts. Makes a good shade and ornamental tree, being an object of great beauty, especially when in bloom. If trees are planted in a yard, where they will not be cultivated except the first year or two, they will not bloom so early, and seem to live longer than when planted in the orchard.

Prices, except where noted, small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; large trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Alexis. A hardy Russian variety. Some of the Russian Apricots seem able to stand more heat, cold and drought than the old standard varieties.

Brady. Another Apricot of Texas origin like Cluster and Lampasas. Fruit large; yellow; of delicious flavor. It has borne good crops for several years in succession, when older varieties have failed. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Cluster. This variety originated in south Texas, being a seedling of a hardy Russian variety. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful, symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium-sized, yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30. 50 cts. each.

Early Golden. Large; rich yellow; fine flavor. Last of May.

Lampasas. Large; yellow, red-cheeked; of good quality; hardy and vigorous. An Apricot of Texas origin that is a late bloomer and regular bearer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Moorpark. Large; orange, with red cheek. One of the standard varieties.

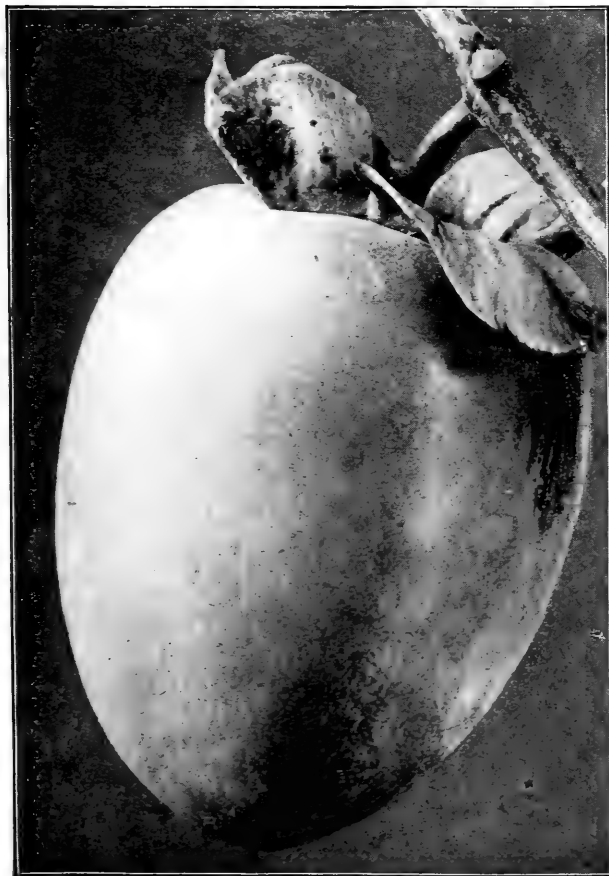


Cluster Apricots

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyrus Kaki*)

The fruit of most varieties described is of a bright orange-red or light vermillion color, in shape and general appearance resembling a large, smooth tomato. It begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or, in the case of the early-ripening varieties, until fully soft. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot-flavor, and is certainly far richer than the American Persimmon. There are pleasant commercial possibilities in growing Persimmons for northern markets. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra large, 75 cts. each.



Japanese Persimmon

CHERRIES

Cherries are rather uncertain in Texas, save in some localities. We have culled from long lists of Cherries the finest varieties which seem adaptable to our soil and climate, and we can supply the leading sorts. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FIGS

In this latitude Figs are sometimes winter-killed to the ground, but spring up again and bear the next summer. A little farther south and east they can be raised easily, and are very desirable, either to eat green or preserved in the usual way. The trade in Figs and Fig trees grows larger every year, as people everywhere learn better to appreciate this fine fruit, and how truly a pleasurable thing it is to sit "under one's own vine and Fig tree." We have the best fruiting sorts, all in clean, vigorous young stock. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

My trees are at hand and will say that both parties are well pleased with them. They were in fine condition.—W. T. WESTBROOK, Henrietta, Texas.

I received trees in good order and wish to thank you for the extra tree.—W. F. ROGERS, Stanton, Texas.

My order of trees and shrubs came the 20th, and am well pleased. Many thanks for the extras.—MRS. J. B. DILLON, Judkins, Texas.

Trees arrived in due time, giving entire satisfaction. Many thanks.—J. C. GIBSON, Bay City, Texas.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Some nuts are being grown successfully in Texas. Especially is this true of the large, paper-shelled varieties of Pecans. There are trees in Fort Worth that have lived long enough to bear two crops of extra-fine nuts.

PECANS

Improved Varieties. Grafted or Budded

Texas is the home of good Pecans. As a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, so it is that the value of the Pecan is not appreciated in Texas as it is in some of the other Southern States. No tree is known that combines more good qualities. It thrives on any soil, is almost entirely free from insect pests and plant diseases, makes a fairly rapid growth, lives a long time, is as handsome and large as any shade tree, and then bears the most abundant, delicious and profitable fruit. However, like everything else, in order to get the best results, intelligence must be used in the selection and care of the trees.

The Pecan industry is today merely in its infancy. More intelligent attention is being given to its culture each year. Experimental stages have been passed, and the outlook for the industry is brighter than ever. The demand for fine nuts for table and confectionery purposes is constant, and the supply is entirely inadequate. In fact, when the new varieties become known, the demand for them will be practically unlimited in our own markets, to say nothing of the outside world. The wild Pecans of Texas and Louisiana, though of no comparison to the improved varieties, either in appearance or quality, are much the highest priced nuts offered in European countries. What may we expect, then, of the improved varieties, which may be crushed in the hand by pressing two or more together, their full, rich kernel being easily extracted?

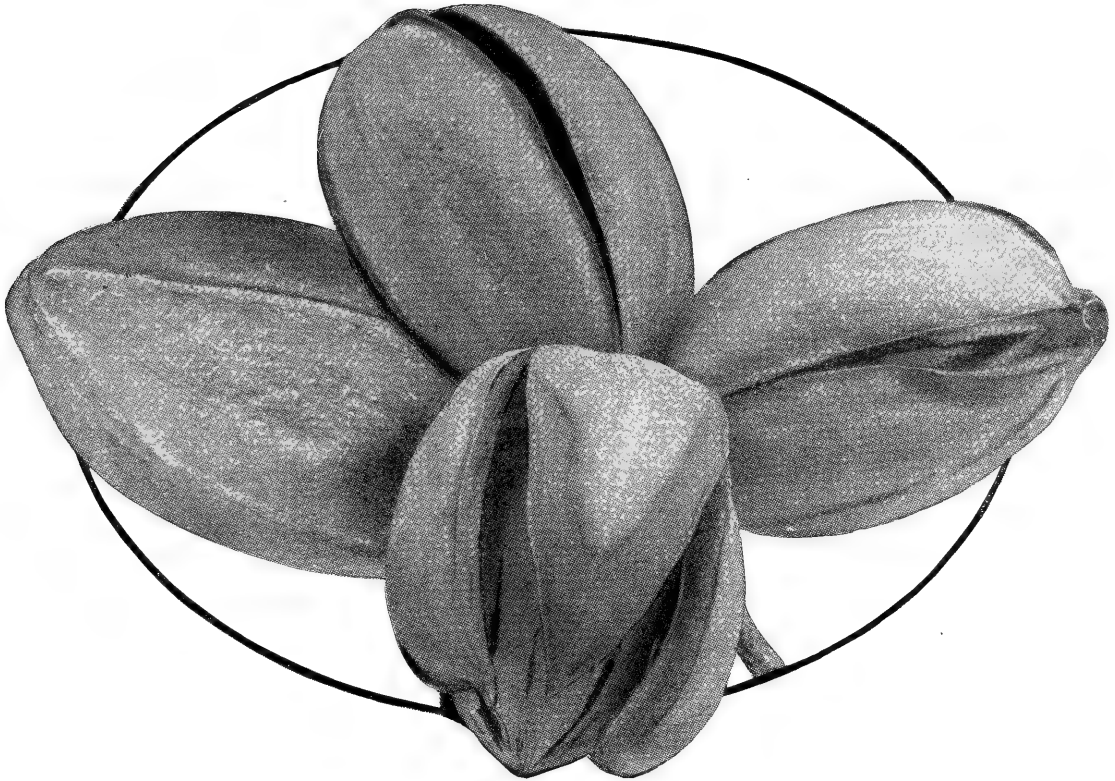
An idea as to the difference in size between the ordinary native Pecan and the improved kinds can be had when you know that it takes from one hundred and fifty to three hundred of the former to make a pound, while the large ones, with thinner shell, less pith and better flavor, require only thirty-five to fifty nuts to weigh a pound.

Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, in the 1904 Yearbook, says: "Of our native nut-bearing trees none promises to become of such pomological importance as the Pecan. Within the region to which it is well adapted for cultivation, which may be roughly stated as the Mississippi Valley below St. Louis, the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, including Texas, no other nut tree, either foreign, or introduced, can be considered as fairly in competition with it. Though long neglected as a possible profitable orchard tree, it has, during the past fifteen years, assumed considerable importance, and extensive orchards have been planted in most of the Southern States. Previous to about 1900, most such orchards were planted with seedling trees or nuts of particular varieties, which were placed at desired orchard distances and allowed to germinate and grow where the future trees were to stand, thus avoiding the transplanting process. As the earlier seedling orchards have come into bearing, it has become increasingly apparent that the seedlings from trees of those exceptionally fine varieties which the orchardist desires to perpetuate vary too greatly from their parent types to be of much commercial value. Such seedlings rarely bear nuts closely similar to the parent in form, size, color, thinness of shell, plumpness of kernel or dessert quality, and still more rarely do they reproduce the desired productiveness, ripening time, or other important characteristics that determine the commercial value of the tree. The necessity of relying upon budded and grafted Pecan trees for commercial orchards is now very generally recognized by intelligent planters, so that at the present time few seedlings are being planted."

Soils. The sycamore tree is always found growing in bottom land, and usually close to the water, but it has proved to be the best and hardiest shade tree we have for Texas. In like manner, the Pecan is usually (but not always) found growing in bottom lands. Hence the impression is very general that Pecans will grow only in lowlands. This, however, is not the case, as the Pecan seems to be like the sycamore,—equally suited to upland, clay, sandy soil, the black, waxy prairie, and, in fact, almost every soil. We know of some very handsome Pecan trees, 30 feet high, and with nearly as much spread, growing on a rocky hill, with but 2 or 3 feet of soil.



Row of Pecan Trees

*PECANS, continued*

Varieties. In one sense of the word, it is of greatest importance what variety is planted. In another sense, it is not of so much importance. As between seedlings and the improved commercial varieties, there can scarcely be any comparison; but, as between the different named varieties, it is often a difference of shape, though they vary somewhat in thickness of shell, flavor of kernel and time of ripening. Unless a Pecan is large, productive, thin shelled and good flavored, it is not propagated. It is just as easy to grow a fine kind as an inferior one, and as it is to the nurseryman's interest to please his customers, he tries to send only the best. While a single tree will often bear good crops by itself, it is better to plant two or more varieties together, as the pollen of one fertilizes the blooms of another, and thus often increases the yield of each. The most important thing for the planter to observe is to be sure he is getting what he pays for; hence, it will often be safer to buy direct from some reliable nurseryman. Many unscrupulous agents sell Pecans at high prices and deliver only seedlings. Again, agents often pretend to represent some reliable firm, and, indeed, do get some of their trees from these firms, and then buy the balance of their trees wherever they can buy them the cheapest, regardless of quality.

Age of Bearing. Often people fail to plant Pecans, thinking they will be so long in coming into bearing. This is true of seedlings, but not so of the grafted trees. When grafted or budded from bearing trees, they sometimes begin bearing in four or five years, while by the seventh year they ought to bear good crops. When we consider the hardiness, longevity, and early and prolific bearing of the Pecan tree, this nut can, and will, be grown, pound for pound, cheaper than any other, while it has been demonstrated that it will compete with and sell for higher prices than any other nut. This is as it should be, for there is no other nut that approaches Pecans in quality; and what adds especially to their value is the fact that they may be kept perfect under ordinary conditions longer than any other nut or fruit.

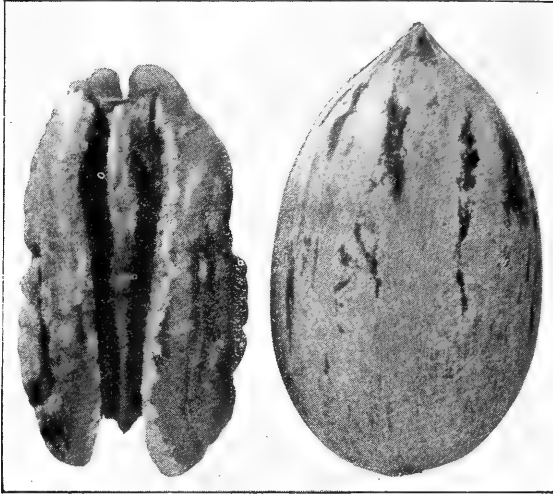
Profits. Pecan-growing offers greater inducements to the planter than does any other line of horticulture. Many shrewd business and professional men, as well as horticulturists, after the most careful investigation, are investing heavily in Pecan-culture. We have seen many extravagant estimates of the profits in Pecan-culture, but we give below what is considered a modest estimate by a high authority on Pecans:

"Assuming that prolific and early-bearing varieties be planted and properly cared for, the yield per tree, the sixth year from transplanting, has run as high as thirty pounds, and so on until the tenth year from setting out, when a yield of one hundred and fifty-five pounds and over has been attained. Another well-authenticated instance is a nineteen-year-old tree producing six hundred and thirty-eight pounds of nuts in 1905. The same tree bore five hundred pounds in 1904, and four hundred in 1903. Not all trees can be expected to give such a yield, but if the crop was less than half, an immensely profitable investment exists. We have trees ourselves yielding over three hundred pounds. Small, mixed seedling nuts will net the grower from eight to twelve and one-half cents per pound. The value increases, according to size and quality, to forty cents per pound, and upward, wholesale.

"It is as easy to raise the fine varieties as the common nuts. The bearing of seedling trees is so variable that the yields of seedling groves of today are absolutely no criterion to go by; but when, by selection of varieties, groves of early, annual and heavy-bearing, large, thin-shelled varieties can now be planted, it will quickly be seen that the average yields and profits of the future must be enormously greater. A careful writer succinctly states the matter in the following language: 'The value of a single Pecan tree of the common choice varieties may be reckoned at ten times the value of its annual yield. The small average crop of ten pounds per tree with selling price of ten cents per pound, a crop and price a very ordinary seedling can make, shows one dollar per tree per year, and would undoubtedly show an investment value of ten dollars. But, take a budded or grafted tree, yielding one hundred pounds, which sells for twenty-five cents per pound, and we have twenty-five dollars for a single crop, showing an investment value of two hundred and fifty dollars per tree, or five thousand dollars per acre, with twenty trees in that area. If this calculation is not correct, we shall be obliged to the person who can show the error.'

Pecans and Other Crops

Pecans should be planted 30 or 40 feet apart. Their roots strike deep into the ground, and hence, other crops may be grown close to the young trees and under the larger trees. Pecans and alfalfa can be grown together for twenty years or more. Peaches, also, can be grown profitably between the Pecans. When the peaches have outlived their usefulness, say from ten to fifteen years, the Pecans will be furnishing permanent and profitable crops. The peach trees may be taken out and the ground set in grass, making good pasturage.



Stuart Pecan

A Fine Shade Tree. As a shade tree for the lawn, the Pecan possesses advantages over all other trees. It is reasonably rapid in growth, is healthy, handsome and stately, and will live for generations. But the thing that makes it especially valuable is the fact that its roots penetrate deep into the ground, having very few fibrous roots near the surface, which permits the planting of crops, flowers, etc., within a few feet of the tree. In order to get a good shade from a Pecan, a little patience is required, as very large trees cannot be planted with safety like a sycamore, maple, etc. A Pecan 5 to 6 feet high is quite a large tree, while the sizes usually planted are 2 to 3 feet. They grow off quite slowly the first two years,—most of the growth being underground,—but after that they grow rapidly, and in six or eight years they will be as large as the average shade trees of the same age.

Luther Burbank and the Pecan

The greatest horticulturist of his time—Luther Burbank, of California—in conversation with a fruit-grower from Texas, had this to say: "If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing, as I do, the possibilities of the Pecan and doing the same work there in nut-culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your Pecan is superior to our walnut, and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversification likely to pay the southern farmer so well as Pecan-growing. Cotton will not always be ten cents a pound, and when it gets down to five and six cents again the income from a grove of Pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small, and when they get large enough to shade the land, the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices." What Mr. Burbank says about Texas applies equally throughout the entire cotton-belt.

Pecan Trees for Monuments

Ex-Governor Hogg understood the value of the Pecan tree when he said on his death-bed: "I want no monument of stone, but let my children plant at the head of my grave a Pecan tree, and at the foot of my grave a walnut tree, and when these trees shall bear, let the Pecans and the walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees." If every admirer of Governor Hogg were to plant one tree to his memory, what a forest it would make.

Note the reduced prices: 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 5 to 7 feet, \$2.50 each

Stuart. One of the first large Pecans to be propagated, and still one of the best. It is growing and fruiting over a wider range of territory than any other variety. Nuts large, of fine shape and appearance, meaty, thin shelled and well flavored. Forty to fifty-five nuts to the pound.

Russell. Medium to large, averaging sixty-five nuts to the pound. Thin shell; flavor and quality good.

Van Deman. Large; oblong shell, moderately thin; cracks well; meats plump and full of good quality.

Taylor. One of the most popular varieties; nuts medium to large; thin shell; quality good; prolific.

Frotscher. Originated in Louisiana; nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from the kernels; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

Schley. Size large; long, pointed; shell thin; meats plump, full, separating easily; quality best; on the whole a very excellent variety. A good grower.

Columbian. Nuts large, running about forty to fifty to the pound. The meat is plump, solid and of delicate texture and flavor.

Pabst. Large, oblong; shell of medium thickness; kernel large; flavor and quality good.

Seedling Pecans

While we do not recommend the planting of seedling Pecans, because they do not always come true to name; yet they will grow and thrive well as a shade tree, and sometimes produce as good nuts as a grafted tree. The trees we offer are from large, selected nuts. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

CHESTNUTS

Japanese. A small tree with a dense, oval crown. A native of China and Japan, and, like many other Japanese trees, seems suited to Texas soils and conditions. Fruit very large, the individual nuts over an inch wide. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Spanish. A vigorous-growing tree, with a broad, round head. Beautiful when in bloom. Nuts large. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

American. A large and beautiful tree, with stout, spreading branches. Flowers showy. Nuts small, but the sweetest of all Chestnuts. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

The well-known commercial nut. Small trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HAZELNUTS

Small tree 8 to 10 feet high; bushy habit. Easily grown and requires but little space. 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.

SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS

The Almond grows well in all parts of Texas, and is even harder than the peach; but, on account of its early blooming, it is very unreliable, except in the western and southwestern parts of the state. 50c. each.

Small Fruits

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed well in almost any good garden soil, and should be planted by everyone owning a garden. For field culture, plant 1 foot apart in rows and 3 feet apart between the rows. For the garden, the rows need be but 2 feet apart. Pinch off all runners in spring and summer. Mulch in summer.

Prices, except where noted, 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6.50 per 1,000

Michel's Early. Earliest of all; large, vigorous; flower perfect. A fine pollinator for other kinds.

Lady Thompson. The money-making Strawberry of the Southern States. In the past few years there have been many varieties discarded to make room for Lady Thompson. It is profitable; and profit is what the Strawberry-grower is after. Large size; good color and shipper; resists drought.

Excelsior. A new, very early, Arkansas berry of much promise; makes strong, healthy plants freely; berries large, well shaped. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Klondyke. The most popular Strawberry in this section. Last season one man in this county sold his crop of Klondyke berries at the rate of \$1,200 per acre. Bright red; very showy; fruit of the highest quality, acid, very firm and an excellent shipper.

Senator Dunlap. Besides being an immense producer of firm berries of the highest quality, of fine flavor and beautiful color, it is a thrifty grower and a splendid drought-resister. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Haverland. This is a very thrifty, productive Strawberry, and is extensively planted in some localities. Berries are large, long and of good color. Season medium early.

BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is a profitable fruit to cultivate; grows in any good soil, bears the second year, and yields from \$200 to \$400 profit per acre. To insure success with the Blackberry, cut off all the top of the plant and bury the root entirely under ground. New shoots will soon sprout up. The fruit comes on the previous year's growth. After fruiting, the canes die, and all dead wood should be removed yearly. The more branches, the more fruit. When the young canes are 4 or 5 feet high, pinch off the tops to induce growth of side branches.

Prices, except where noted, 40c. per doz., \$2 per 100

Dallas. A native of Texas and a week or ten days earlier than the Kittatinny; large, round, juicy, sweet; very productive.

Robinson. Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. It has fruited for a number of years, and has proved itself one of the most hardy and valuable varieties in cultivation. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

McDonald Berry. Large, tender, juicy, of best quality. Earliest; hardiest; vigorous and productive. This is a cross between the Blackberry and dewberry. Grows like a Blackberry, and "tips" like a dewberry.

DEWBERRIES

Similar to the blackberry, but of low, trailing growth. The berries are quite large, juicy and delicious.

Austin-Mayes. Probably a hybrid with the blackberry, as the plant is a strong, erect grower. Remarkable for its productiveness, size, beauty, flavor and earliness. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

The Rogers. It is a vigorous grower, stands drought well, and is not affected by disease nor bothered by insect pests. The berry is small, oblong, very firm, and possesses a fine flavor. No family should be without this extremely early and healthful fruit. The commercial small-fruit grower cannot afford to do without it, because it is the earliest and commands the highest price on the market. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Chestnut. Very large, has small seeds; is very

DEWBERRIES, continued

sweet, extremely hardy, and is twelve days earlier than Austin-Mayes. It is wonderfully prolific and has made as high as 200 crates to the acre. Its chief value, however, is its splendid shipping qualities—the Chestnut has been shipped 1,000 miles in perfect condition, and berries picked in the rain have been shipped 700 miles. After fruiting this for two seasons alongside several other Dewberries, we do not hesitate to say it is the best we have ever seen. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

THE HAUPT BERRY

Introduced by F. T. Ramsey of Austin, and below we give his description: "The late Colonel Haupt, of Hays County, spent much time and money in collecting dewberries and blackberries. He got one (probably from Wharton County) that eclipses everything. It is certainly the most valuable variety of fruit of any kind. A few years ago we paid a fancy price for all the plants he would spare. We found them robust growers, never turning yellow, ripening early in April and May, and best of all they never have a faulty or poorly filled berry. They are of good size and of the very highest quality; they keep for a long time after turning black. The plants are very productive."

It has those characteristics that denote it as a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. There are two or more slightly different strains mixed. The "Haupt" is an evergreen like a southern dewberry, so can be planted in the summer, as we have found out. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

We can supply any of the leading varieties of Raspberries, including both the Blackcap and Red sorts, in any quantity. 75 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

HIMALAYA BERRY

This berry is being advertised extensively, and so we have procured some of the plants to supply such of our customers as wish to experiment with them. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

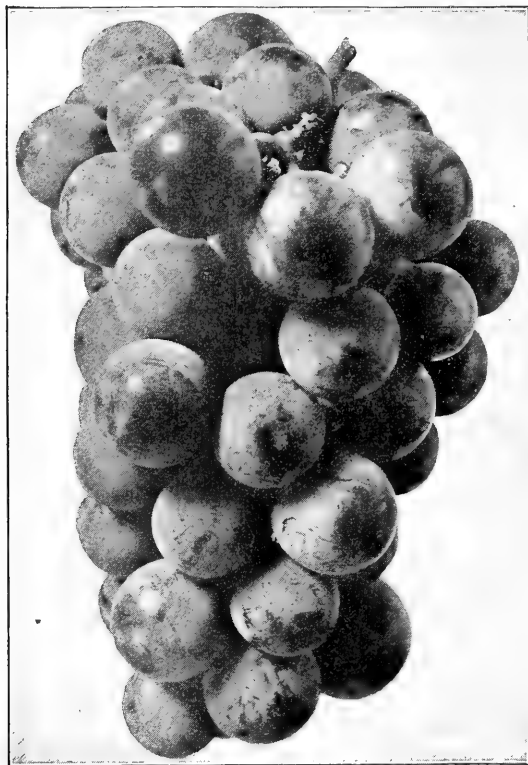
These are classed among the uncertain fruits of Texas. They can be grown with moderate success in a moist, partially shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Himalaya Berries

GRAPES

Grape-culture in Texas is receiving more attention of late years than formerly. Since the people have learned what varieties to plant, there has been little or no complaint of failure. Grapes grow and bear on almost any kind of soil, though a sandy loam seems to suit them best. Remember that Grapes, like everything else, must be cultivated. You need never expect to have good fruit of any kind without cultivation. Grape-vines must be well pruned in winter. This must not be neglected. The majority of amateurs are afraid to cut their vines enough.



Concord Grapes

In pruning, all weak shoots and vines should be cut off entirely from the main stem, and only the strong, young canes of the previous season's growth allowed to remain. These, too, must be cut back to within 6 to 10 inches of the old wood. All that remains of a Grape-vine after being properly pruned is one or two bare stems about 5 feet high, and on these six to a dozen spurs 6 to 10 inches long; in fact, nearly the whole vine has been cut away. This is all there is in the art of Grape-pruning, and any one can learn it in five minutes.

Our list of Grapes is short; yet, if we were to restrict it to profitable market varieties, it would be still shorter. Champion, Ives' Seedling, Concord, Niagara and Delaware are the only kinds grown with much profit. The varieties mentioned, except the Delaware, are extremely hardy and prolific. We shall be pleased to correspond with planters contemplating putting out large vineyards.

Prices, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. Can furnish a few large, two-year-old vines in nearly all varieties at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Agawam. Red; bunches large; berries very large, of a peculiar aromatic flavor; pulp soft; a very vigorous Grape of the Rogers class.

Black Spanish. Large; black; very hardy; productive; a good arbor Grape.

Catawba. Red; late; good; large; sweet, rich, musky flavor; extensively grown North.

Champion. Black; bunches medium; berries large; early and productive.

Concord. Has long been the standard variety, on account of its hardiness, productiveness and adaptability; large; black. The Concord is an excellent variety for table, market or wine.

Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, light red; exceedingly sweet and vinous; one of the most desirable Grapes grown. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Herbemont. Bunch large, long, shouldered and compact; berries small, black, sweet, juicy; highly flavored. Fine wine Grape.

Ives' Seedling. Bunches and berries medium, often shouldered; black, when fully ripe; very early.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium, berries large, round, black, with a heavy bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy and as hardy and productive as Concord; a superb white Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

Moore's Diamond. Large and productive; one of the very finest white Grapes grown. In many localities preferred to the Niagara. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

America. Strong grower; berries medium size, black, melting, juicy, sweeter than Delaware; rich, peculiar flavor. Vine very hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Brilliant. Large clusters; berries large, red, handsome, meaty, tender and delicious; ripens before Delaware, is fully twice as large and better flavored. Hardy as Concord. 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

Carman. Growth vigorous, very prolific; clusters large; berries medium, black, meaty, rich flavor. Three weeks later than Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Rommel. Cluster small; berry large, greenish yellow, fine flavor; earlier than Concord. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

California Grapes

In certain localities in west Texas, notably around Barstow, certain of the Californian or European varieties of Grapes are growing remarkably well. They are proving extremely profitable, and Grape-culture seems destined to become one of the leading industries of west Texas. We are not sufficiently posted as to know just what territory to recommend for the extensive planting of this class, but should say it would be safe anywhere from Abilene to El Paso, and from Plainview to the Rio Grande, and then in all the Rio Grande country clear to the Gulf. We would also advise small plantings all over Texas and Oklahoma for experiment. The demand in eastern markets seems to be growing constantly, in common with the call for most other kinds of fruit.

Price, extra-strong vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Special low prices by the thousand



Muscat of Alexandria Grapes

CALIFORNIA GRAPES, continued

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety; always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table Grape is more extensively planted than any other variety.

Black Cornichon. Bunches long and compound, or loose; berries oval, tapering; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; pulp firm and pleasant.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower, and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping Grapes. Commands a good price in the eastern markets every season.

Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco). Bunches long and loose-shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish green; skin thick; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor. The variety so extensively planted for raisins.

Thompson's Seedless (Sultana Seedless). An immense bearer; bunches long and compact; berries small, amber-colored. Makes fine seedless raisins.

ESCULENT ROOTS

ASPARAGUS. Roots of this valuable vegetable can be supplied, two years old, ready for immediate setting. A bed of Asparagus is a most desirable adjunct to any home place, and represents a big saving. Asparagus is quite expensive in market. If grown to any extent it is quite profitable. The beds should be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center. Set plants about a foot apart, crowns 4 inches below the surface. Before winter, cover the transplanted beds with about 4 inches of manure. Salt is an excellent fertilizer for Asparagus. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. Deserves to be ranked among the best early garden fruits. It affords the earliest material for pies and continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Extra-large clumps, 25 cts. each.

HORSE-RADISH. A useful esculent root. Small roots, 25 cts. per doz.

**Asparagus****Landscape Work**

For several years we have made the artistic ornamenting of private estates, cemeteries, public parks, etc., one of the features of our general line of business. This work is under the direction of a competent and experienced landscape architect. We are prepared to furnish plans, lay out the grounds, furnish the trees and do the work. Our intimate knowledge of trees and plants especially adapted for the South is derived from a practical experience of twenty-eight years, and enables us to select such classes as are best suited for the many different requirements in planning, planting and ornamenting grounds. We are, therefore, prepared to undertake extensive contracts and supply trees and plants in any quantities. Correspondence is solicited from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, or municipalities intending the formation of parks or cemeteries, or the planting of shade trees along their thoroughfares.



Shade Trees

Of late years, the growing of shade trees has assumed great proportions. We have more land devoted to their culture than to all the balance of our stock combined. To grow good shade trees that will grow well when transplanted, they must have plenty of space in order to develop a good root-system and strong bodies. When trees are crowded in the nursery row they grow tall and slim, with insufficient roots to carry them through the first summer. This is one cause of so many failures. Another serious menace to the successful growing of shade trees in many of our cities is the prevalence of insect pests and diseases. Borers and San José scale are the two worst enemies to contend with. Since the woodpeckers have all left the country the borers have increased at an alarming rate. They attack chiefly the soft-wooded trees like the Hackberry, Box Elder, Cottonwood and Poplar. They will not touch the China and Catalpa, and seldom bother the Sycamore, Elm, Mulberry or Oak.

The San José and other scale are reported as doing much damage to trees in some parts of the state, and are often found on forest trees. They are carried on the feet of birds, and where once colonized they may remain for years without being noticed, until the whole forest is infested. Such trees, being planted in the cities, will soon carry the pest to everything else that will harbor it. Many trees and shrubs seem to be immune to the scale as well as the borer. Hence planters should be sure to buy trees from a nursery that has been properly inspected, and they should, so far as possible, select the kinds that are entirely immune to these pests; or are best able to resist their attacks. The State Inspector says he has never found it on the Sycamore or China.

As all prices in this Catalogue are for trees delivered anywhere in Texas or Oklahoma, we quote only the small and medium-sized trees.

We have a fine stock of very large trees, however, and will give prices on application. We are often asked which is the best shade tree. That is a difficult question to answer. We sell more Sycamores than anything else. It is a rapid grower, hardy, long lived and handsome. However, we consider the Elm a better tree for permanent shade, though it does not make so good a growth for the first three or four years. The Catalpa is the hardiest of all trees and long lived. The Umbrella China is the quickest grower, and will thrive under almost every condition and in any soil, yet is short lived. Take it all in all, this tree behaved better during a drought than any tree we observed, either in the nursery row or when planted out. In fact, it did not seem to know we had any drought. The Black Walnut is a magnificent shade tree and should be planted more generally. It is not only a fairly rapid grower, but is handsome, healthy and permanent, and valuable for its timber. The Pecan, also, as a shade tree, has everything in its favor, except that it grows slowly at first. Mulberries are extremely hardy and should be planted extensively in west Texas. The Black Locust is also a hardy and rapid grower, well suited to the same section of country. The Poplars and Box Elders grow rapidly, but are often destroyed by the borer.

Read what we say about the cultivation of fruit trees. It is just as necessary to cultivate shade trees, at least for a few years. On lawns or sidewalks, where it is not convenient to plow, the ground should be kept well loosened and the grass kept away at least 2 feet on all sides of the trees. Our trees are all nursery-grown, well rooted, have straight bodies, handsome tops, and will compare favorably with any in the United States.

Customers desiring large numbers will find it to their interest to correspond with us for special prices. We will give you prices on trees, delivered in your own town, and guaranteed in good condition. When possible it is best to come to the Nursery and pick out the trees.

ASH, Native. Well known; leaves dark green, which remain on the tree till late in the season. One of our handsomest trees that should be more generally planted. 5 to 6 ft., 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 ft. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-large specimens, \$1 to \$4 each.

BOX ELDER. A rapid-growing, native tree. Light green foliage, which is used with fine effect in landscape work, when contrasted with other shades of green. Being soft-wooded it is often attacked by borers. 5 to 6 ft., 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; large specimens, \$1 to \$3 ea.

BIRCH. A beautiful tree, with long, graceful branches and attractive white trunk. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 ft., 50 cts. each; large trees, 75 cts. to \$3 each.

CATALPA speciosa. A good tree to plant on sidewalks or other exposed localities. Horses and cattle will not touch it. It is also very ornamental, with its large, heart-shaped leaves, and is especially handsome when covered with its white and fragrant blossoms in spring. Its timber is very durable, also, resisting rot for many years. A rapid grower. We have a tree growing in the street in front of our Nursery that we planted twenty-three years ago, which is now 46 feet high, and 3 feet in diameter. 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy specimens, \$1 to \$4 each.

C. Bungei. (Special.) A Chinese variety; very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted or budded on a high stem. Fine for formal effects. \$1 each.

COTTONWOOD. A fast-growing, native tree. 6 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra large, \$1 to \$2 each.

CHINA, Umbrella. The best tree to grow for all purposes. It flourishes in any soil, and grows well whether it rains or not. The weather never gets too hot nor too dry to prevent its growing rapidly. We have one-year-old trees that have grown 10 feet the past season, and two-year-olds that are 3½ inches in diameter, 14 feet high and 8 feet across the top. Especially is it desirable because it is free from borers, scale and disease of all kinds. It will live from ten to twenty years, and hence should not be depended upon for permanent shade. A good plan is to plant Chinas alternately with sycamores, elms, walnuts, pecans or other permanent trees. The Chinas will make shade at once, and do for ten or more years. After this time they may be removed to make room for the permanent trees, which will be growing rapidly and will soon fill up the space. No tree has grown so rapidly into favor during the last four years as the Umbrella China, and the Hybrid China. We have better trees this year than ever



Catalpa Bungei



Umbrella China. Some of these trees have a spread of 15 feet the second year after planting

SHADE TREES, continued

China, Umbrella, continued

before, and are selling them cheaper. 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 7 to 8 ft., branched, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Heavier trees at \$1 to \$3 each. Special prices by the 100 or 1,000.

SOUR CHINA. The old original China; grows faster and larger than Umbrella or Hybrid China; lives longer. Prices same as for Umbrella China.

HYBRID CHINA. We are not offering this as a distinct variety, but still it is distinct enough to be classed separately. Every year we notice among our Chinas some trees that have in them more or less of the blood of the common, or Sour China. Evidently the blossoms of the Umbrella have been fertilized by the pollen of the Sour China. The trees are taller, handsomer and longer lived than the Umbrella, but sometimes they are not quite so symmetrical in their growth. The prices will be the same as on the Umbrellas, though we are not always certain of detecting the hybrids, especially in the smaller sizes.

NOTE.—We have a fine stock of young Sour China and Hybrid China trees, which are most desirable on account of their rapid growth on the plains and in other dry localities. We can supply these, 2 to 3 feet high, at \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000, f. o. b. Fort Worth. These are all splendid specimen trees and are valuable for producing an immediate effect.

ELM, American, or White. The large-leaved, rapid-growing variety. It attains a great size and age, and the longer it grows the handsomer it becomes. It grows everywhere, in all locations and soils. Our trees are all nursery-grown and are probably the finest in the Southwest. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 12 ft., heavy, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; specimens, \$2 to \$5 each. Special prices on large lots.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A small tree or large shrub. See Flowering Shrubs, page 21.

HACKBERRY. In central and southern Texas this tree is much planted for shade, but in the prairie country of north and west Texas, it is subject to the attacks of the borer and is short lived. We grow and offer them for sale because there is quite a demand for them, but we do not recommend them

Hackberry, continued

highly. 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each.

JUDAS TREE (Red Bud). Listed with the Flowering Shrubs on page 23, but really makes a handsome tree and is well suited to poor, rocky soil and heavy, black prairie land. A tree in Fort Worth, 25 feet high and 25 feet across the top and as symmetrical as an umbrella, is a sight worth going miles to see when in full bloom. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

KELREUTERIA paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). A medium-sized tree from China and Japan. Succeeds well in the South, and endures drought well. Leaves large, compound, irregularly toothed, with immense panicles of yellow flowers in June; suited for groups or single specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., heavy, \$1 each.

LOCUST, Black. This well-known tree is a good grower and very hardy. We particularly recommend it for west Texas and for sidewalks in cities, or any place where the tree is likely to be neglected. Produces racemes of fragrant white flowers; 2 to 3 ft., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100; 3 to 5 ft., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 10 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Seedlings, \$1 per 100, \$7.50 per 1,000. For extra-large trees, write for prices.

LOCUST, Honey. A native tree of extreme hardiness, moderately fast grower, handsome, well-rounded top; makes dense shade. Bears small clusters of white flowers followed by long pods with sweet contents. Small, nursery-grown trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; large trees, \$1 each.

LIGUSTRUM Japonicum (Japan Privet). Much used in Mexico and southwest Texas as a shade tree, but not so well known in the latitude of Fort Worth. Beside making a beautiful tree, it is an evergreen with beautiful, broad-leaved, dark green foliage, bearing panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be trimmed into a symmetrical head like the Umbrella China. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



American Elm



Silver Maple

SHADE TREES, continued

LINDEN (Basswood). Quite a stately tree, common in many parts of America, including the Southwest. A rapid grower; fresh and luxuriant green foliage with sweet flowers in early spring. Small trees, 25 cts. each; large trees, 50 cts. each.

MIMOSA Julibrissin. A tree with spreading branches, forming a low, flat-topped crown. Flowers borne on ends of branches in large heads; pink and light yellow. Very beautiful. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

MAPLE, Soft, or Silver. With many people the favorite shade tree for this climate. If cultivated for a few years it makes a rapid growth, and can hardly be equaled by any other tree for the freshness of its foliage and its beautiful appearance. It thrives best in sandy soil, though, with a little care, it will grow readily in black land. It is the well known and very popular "Silver Maple" of the North. 6 to 7 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., heavy, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; specimen trees, \$2 to \$10 each.

MULBERRY. For description and varieties, see page 8. We wish, however, to call special attention here to the value of the **Hicks' Mulberry** as a shade tree. It is an upright and very rapid grower, and makes a handsome and permanent tree. It often grows 12 feet from the graft the first season, and in two or three years is a large tree. One tree of this variety, planted on our grounds more than twenty years ago, now has a well-balanced, symmetrical head of 57 feet spread. 4 to 6 ft., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

M., Non-bearing. The varieties of non-bearing Mulberries that we have tried have not been altogether satisfactory. Still, there is a persistent demand for a hardy, non-bearing Mulberry, especially in west Texas. For such a demand, the best thing we have to offer is the **Russian Mulberry**. It is classed with the fruiting kinds, and in the vicinity of Fort Worth it does bear one crop of fruit each year. But the fruit is small and is gone in about two weeks. In the West, however, the fruit fails to mature, and hence never becomes a nuisance. The tree grows rapidly, is handsome and large, growing almost anywhere, and hence is very valuable. We have a fine stock of very handsome trees, and they can hardly fail to grow. 3 to 5 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.;

Mulberry, Non-bearing, continued

6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra heavy, \$1 to \$5 each.

M., Teas' Weeping. A chance seedling of a Russian Mulberry. This tree has a most wonderful pendent habit. Top-grafted on stems of Russian Mulberry, it makes a most pleasing effect upon the lawn. \$1 each.

NUT TREES. Pecans, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, etc., see pages 10 to 12.

OAKS. As more attention is being given to fine landscape work, a demand is created for some of the finer permanent shade and ornamental trees. In this line, nothing can surpass the magnificent family of Oaks; once established, they stand for hundreds of years.

O., Chestnut. A large-leaved variety of fast growth, that attains a large size. 75 cts. each.

O., Scarlet, or Spotted. A rapid grower; soon makes a large tree, and one of the handsomest of all the Oak family. Leaves bright, glossy green, foliage dense, turning to bright red in fall. Bark often spotted green and gray. 6 ft., 50 cts. each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., heavy, \$2 each.

O., Pin. Best of all Oaks in the Nursery for many years. Small trees, 50 cts. each.

POPLAR (Populus), **Lombardy, or Italian.** Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to a great height. Forms striking lawn groups; is used for tall screen-hedges, always making a striking feature in any landscape. 6 to 8 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy trees, \$1 each.

P. Bolleana. Tall and pyramidal in growth, like the Lombardy, and with silvery foliage like the Silver Poplar. A very striking and desirable novelty that grows well here. 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts., each; 10 ft., \$1 each; 12 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. Carolina. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. 6 to 8 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; heavy trees, \$1 to \$2.50 each. Special prices by the 100 or 1,000.



Scarlet Oak

SHADE TREES, continued

Poplar alba nivea. The well-known Silver Poplar. Small trees, 25 cts. each; larger trees, 50 cts.

P. balsamifera candicans (Balm of Gilead). A handsome, tall tree, with spreading branches, forming a comparatively broad crown. Of remarkably rapid growth, with large, glossy green foliage. Starts earlier in the spring than any other variety. Small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree). Japan. A rapid-growing tropical-looking tree, with enormous, round leaves; produces large flowers in the spring. \$1 to \$5 each.

PECANS. Pecans make as fine shade trees as can be found. They are a little slow starting off, but when once well established, they grow rapidly. A tree ten, twenty or thirty years old will be as large as almost any other kind of tree the same age, and it will live for hundreds of years. For prices and varieties, see pages 10 to 12.

ROBINIA. All the Robinias, of which the Black Locust is the best known, are well adapted to our severe climate. They are rapid growers and some of them are highly ornamental, producing beautiful blossoms in great profusion.

All varieties, 50 cts. each; large trees, \$1 each

R. hispida rosea (Rose, or Moss Locust, or Acacia). During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

R. Pseudacacia. See Black Locust, page 17.

R. Pseudacacia pendula. A strong grower, of drooping habit; foliage heavy; flowers white.

R. Pseudacacia monophylla. Medium-sized tree with short foliage.

R. Pseudacacia semperflorens. Bark dark brown; foliage long and heavy.

R. Pseudacacia inermis latifolia. Foliage short; bark nearly black; attractive.

R. Pseudacacia Rozynskiana. A loose, straggling grower; foliage fern-like.

R. Pseudacacia Bessoniana. Foliage very dark green and heavy; short, stocky growth.

R. Pseudacacia pyramidalis. Tall, upright grower, much like the Lombardy Poplar in habit.

R. Pseudacacia Decaisneana. Tall, strong grower; foliage narrow.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Called by some the "European Candle Tree." Tree attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet; bark dark green; wood very heavy and burns like a candle; foliage rich silver-color, willow-shaped; flowers deep golden and very fragrant; hardy. It is a beautiful ornamental tree. Small trees, 25 cts. each; large trees, 50 cts. each.



Pecan Tree

SOPHORA Japonica (Japanese Sophora). Pinnate leaves and white, pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. Seems well suited to our climate. Small trees, 25 cts. each; larger trees, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

S. secundiflora. Called erroneously Wild China. A fast grower, hardy, and makes a beautiful shade tree. 3 to 4 ft., 25c. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; heavy, \$1 each.

STERCULIA platanifolia (Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol). A very desirable shade tree, of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark smooth and green. Fine for bees. Height, 40 to 50 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 ea.; 8 to 9 ft., \$2 ea.

SYCAMORE. Undoubtedly the best permanent shade tree for Texas. We have seen it flourishing beautifully where hackberries and other trees have been killed by borers and scale. The borer may attack it the first or second year after being planted, but after it starts to growing well it is safe for a hundred years. In Paris, France, ninety-five per cent of the street trees are Sycamore, and some Texas cities, we think, will have to follow the example of Paris before they will have satisfactory permanent shade. If Chinas and Sycamores be planted alternately, quick and lasting shade will be easily obtained. After the tree is eight or ten years old, it becomes a little rough, with open top and small leaves that turn yellow in the summer, and drop early in the fall. Then the top of the tree should be cut back severely, leaving nothing but the trunk, with the branches cut back to within a few feet of the trunk. It may look as though the tree is ruined, but in the spring it will throw out new sprouts that will grow 8 to 10 feet in a few months, covered with immense leaves, rich and green, which will remain on the tree till after frost. We quote below only the



Sophora Japonica

SHADE TREES, continued**Sycamore, continued**

smaller-sized trees, such as we can ship by express; however, we can furnish fine specimens up to five years old, as high as 18 to 20 feet, and with a spread of branches 8 to 10 feet. Such trees vary in price from \$2 to \$10 each. These had better go by freight. Where large Sycamores are wanted in 500 to 1,000 lots, we shall be pleased to quote special prices. Purchasers needing large lots will find it to their advantage to visit our Nursery and see the trees. 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; specimens, \$2 to \$10 each.

S., Oriental. A form of Sycamore differing slightly from our native variety. A strong grower. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., 50c. each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; larger trees, \$2 each.

SWEET GUM. We have never grown this very successfully, but from Dallas east it grows well and makes one of the handsomest trees in existence. The brilliant tints of its foliage in autumn surpass any other tree in this climate. Small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger trees, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Sometimes incorrectly called Tulip Poplar. It is in no way related to the poplar, and is superior to it in every respect. It is a magnificent rapid grower of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers large, yellowish green, tulip-shaped. It should be more generally planted as it is fine for lawn or street. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

TAXODIUM distichum (Deciduous, or Southern Cypress). A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. Small trees, 25 cts. to \$1 each.



Sycamores second summer after planting

TAMARIX. See under Shrubs, page 24.

WILD CHERRY. A graceful tree of medium size. Leaves dark green, and shining, turning bright yellow before falling. Flowers appear when the leaves are nearly grown; white, disposed in many-flowered racemes. Fruit almost black when ripe. Excellent for lawn or landscape. As an attraction to birds, the fruits seem unsurpassed, and continue to ripen over a period of several weeks. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; larger trees, \$1 to \$2 each.

WILLOW, Weeping, and several other ornamental kinds. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

W., Flowering. Makes a small, compact tree 15 to 20 feet high. Listed under Flowering Shrubs, page 21.

WALNUT, Black. This well-known tree should be more generally planted for shade, timber, ornament and windbreak. Our trees are the kind that produce larger nuts on large, rapid-growing trees. They are different from the small, native trees. Trees offered are from a tree on our grounds, twelve years old, 35 feet high and 40 feet across the top. It produces ten bushels of nuts a season. Small trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; larger trees, \$1 to \$3 each.



Tulip Tree

Trees received in fine shape and I am well pleased with them.—MRS. JOHN MILLER, Krum, Texas.

I wish to congratulate you upon the nice trees sent me and my friend D. H. Mitchell, and the durable, secure way you packed them. They reached us in fine shape and have been planted. The trees were well worth the money paid and far excel anything in that line received here by anyone else. I assure you I greatly appreciate your kind gratis trees, also, and, in fact, your shipment far exceeded our expectations in quality and class.—PONDER S. CARTER, Toyah, Texas.

At the last regular meeting of the Woman's Shakespeare Club, there was extended to you a unanimous rising vote of thanks for the beautiful decoration at the Westbrook, which you did for our open meeting, and for your kindness to me as chairman of that day. The Club appreciates and thanks you for all you did, and know they are indebted to you for much of the success of that afternoon.—MRS. STANLEY TAYLOR, Ft. Worth, Texas.

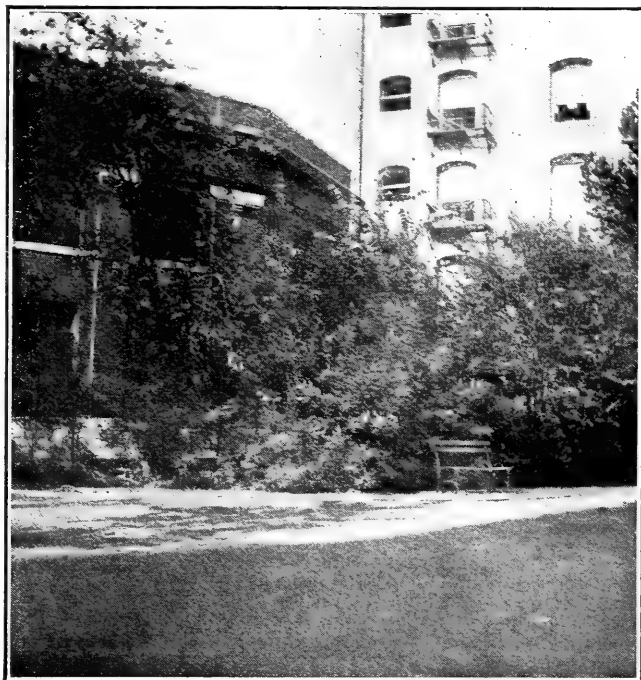
Flowering Shrubs

The demand for Flowering Shrubs is increasing much faster than for any other class of plants we grow. A few years ago we seldom sold any one person more than a dozen shrubs in one season. Now an order that calls for only a few hundred is considered a small one. At this writing (November 15, 1912), when the season has scarcely begun, we have already sold many thousand of them, and it looks as if we shall sell out before the season closes, though we have fifty thousand or more in stock.

As individual flowering plants, the Crape Myrtles, Altheas, Bridal Wreaths and a few others have been used satisfactorily; but their best use, namely, to be planted in groups and masses for their landscape effect, was almost unknown in this section of the country. The chief reason for this was that the kinds generally used in the North and East do not flourish in our climate, and those that are a success here were not known.

But now with the proper selection of varieties, and a little knowledge of their requirements, just as good results can be had here as anywhere else. The most useful Shrubs here are the Parinsonias, Poincianas, Vitex, Chilopsis, Russian Olives, Tamarix, Crape Myrtle and *Spiraea Van Houttei*, while good success may be had with Judas Tree, Althea, Cydonia, Philadelphus, Forsythia, etc. Many other shrubs will succeed under proper conditions, but those above will do well everywhere.

One very practical and effective use of Shrubs is for hedges or marking the boundaries of properties. Many of them are every bit as good for this purpose as the more conventional hedge plants, and in their flowering season produce most beautiful additions to the grounds. They also make most practical screens as shown in the illustration.



Our Shrubs back of the Western National Bank. This dense growth, 12 feet high, was made in six months

Prices, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra-large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ALTHÆA. Splendid, high-growing shrubs bearing a profusion of single and double flowers of many colors. More familiarly known as Rose of Sharon.

alba plena. Double; white.

carnea plena. Delicate rose-colored; semi-double.

De la Veune. Semi-double; lilac.

elegantissima. Semi-double; rose.

monstrosa. Large; single; white, crimson center.

Ordens. Double; light purple.

Pompon Rouge. Small; double; red.

pæoniflora. Double; rose.

penent plena. Double; dark purple.

Single Mixed. The best bloomers, and many of them are of wondrous beauty.

speciosa rubra. Double; rosy purple.

spectabilis fl. pl. White; crimson eye; very double.

speciosa. Delicate pink.

Violet Clare. Beautiful pale lilac.

violacea. Semi-double; dark purple.

AMORPHA canescens. A low, dense shrub of silvery aspect. Flower light blue. Splendid for rock-gardens.

fruticosa. A taller-growing variety than the Canescens; flowers reddish purple; plant hardy.

BUCKEYE, Yellow. A bushy shrub bearing large clusters of showy yellow blossoms. 35 cts. each.

BUDDLEIA Lindleyana. One of our thriftiest-growing shrubs. Blooms constantly from the middle of summer until late fall. A shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, in dense, arching racemes, 4 to 8 inches long.

variabilis Veitchiana. This is a great improvement on the old varieties. A strong grower, with heavy foliage producing large clusters of purple blossoms all summer and fall. Stands the heat and drought of summer splendidly. 50 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). Flowers double, of a chocolate-color; very fragrant. 35 cts.

CHILOPSIS linearis (Flowering Willow). A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas, which is well adapted to the climate. Leaves linear; flowers very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, with two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continuously throughout the summer.

linearis alba. Of the purest white and very free-flowering. The bush is more compact in its growth than the lilac-colored one, and is altogether one of the very finest shrubs for Texas we have ever seen. If you have never had success with shrubs before, try a White-flowering Willow. If you are not pleased with it, you might as well give up trying to grow shrubs. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

linearis violacea. A distinct new variety of great value and beauty. Tube almost white, delicately tinted with rose. Lobes nicely crimped and of the same color as the tube, the lower one splashed with deep rose; a decided addition to the family. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A compact shrub, 3 or 4 feet high, producing lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn in the greatest profusion.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. A low, spreading shrub, about 2 feet tall; leaves bright green; flowers white, in dense clustered panicles.

CORCHORUS (Kerria).

Japonicus. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular orange-yellow flowers. A real acquisition to our list of shrubs.

Japonicus fl. pl. A double-flowered form of the above.

CRAPE MYRTLE. The well-known flowering shrub or small tree; very showy in summer or fall. The most satisfactory flowering shrub for this locality. It thrives on almost any kind of soil and blooms

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Crape Myrtle, continued

continuously from June to November. It blooms better when kept pruned to bush form than if allowed to become a tree.

Crimson. A strong-growing variety, and very showy. 25 cts. each.

Dwarf Blue. Bush more compact and dwarf in its growth than other varieties. Blossoms pale purple or bluish in color. 50 cts.

Pink. 25 cts.

Purple. 25 cts.

White. A most valuable variety; indeed, we consider it the best white shrub for Texas, not excepting the *Spirea Van Houttei* or *Philadelphus grandiflorus*. It blooms at a time when good flowers are scarce. 50 cts.

CYDONIA (Pyrus).

alba. Flowers pure white.

Japonica (Scarlet Japan Quince). Has bright scarlet flowers in great profusion early in the spring.

Maulei. Beautiful orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade. 50 cts.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). The loose, drooping panicles of white flowers, so feathery and light, which grace the mid-spring appearance of the Fringe Tree, are borne in great profusion, and lend an airy softness and charm that is both fairy-like and beautiful. 50 cts.

CRATÆGUS. Double pink-flowering Hawthorn; a most beautiful shrub or small tree. 35 cts.

DEUTZIA. A neat, bushy shrub, bearing in spring beautiful clusters of flowers of exquisite beauty.

candidissima fl. pl. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers white.

crenata fl. pl. Double flowering; an exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. These are sometimes called Tassel Flowers.

Deutzia crenata fl. pl. rosea (Double Pink Deutzia). Similar to the preceding and a splendid companion plant, but with one or more of the outer rows of petals rosy pink. Very showy.

Pride of Rochester. A variety of the above and producing large, double, white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *D. crenata flore pleno*. 35 cts.

ELÆAGNUS edulis (Longipes). Goumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, producing in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1. Plants perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation. 35 cts.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A large, hardy free-flowering shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves bright green, pale or whitened beneath, fading with yellow tones. The dazzling white flowers are produced in spring in numerous terminal racemes and are very showy. 35 cts.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). This does well in Fort Worth and is well worthy of a place in any collection. The best very early-flowering shrub.

Fortunei aurea. Fortune's golden-leaved.

intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green; hardy.

Sieboldi. Low shrub with slender, pendulous branches; leaves ovate; yellow flowers.

viridissima. A large shrub with erect green branches; flowers golden yellow.

GENISTA tinctoria (Scotch Broom). A hardy, free-flowering shrub with small leaves and slender green branches; low and spreading. Very valuable for massing in sunny situations. Flowers yellow, in upright, floriferous racemes, panicked at the ends of the branches. Splendid for rock-gardens or in groups or masses in the foreground of larger shrubs. 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora.

Form spreading, bearing large foliage and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple; blooms from June till frost. It is a very attractive plant, its clusters of bloom presenting a striking appearance. Most effective when planted in groups. 35 cts.; extra-large plants, 75 cts.

arborescens grandiflora alba.

New Hydrangea. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. We have been watching this new shrub ever since it was introduced, and feared to offer it to our customers lest it should prove disappointing; but we feel that it is well worthy of general planting. It will need good attention, by way of care and watering, during the hottest and driest weather. Strong, field-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush or Upright.

Early-blooming. The flowers are white and yellow, very fragrant and appear in great masses. Bears masses of red berries in late summer. Succeeds over wide areas. We can furnish six different named varieties.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

HYPERICUM Moserianum (Gold Flower). A low and leafy shrub, with graceful, drooping branches. Flowers shining yellow, 2 inches across, glistening in the sunlight like lustrous golden wax, their centers plumed with almost countless thread-like stamens. Very showy, especially in groups or masses. 35 cts.

JASMINE, Catalanian. A hardy shrub, with beautiful foliage and fragrant white flowers. This plant always gives pleasure and is effective in well-arranged grounds.

Naked-flowered (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). A graceful shrub with quadrangular, drooping branches. Native of China. Leaves compound, consisting of three leaflets; dark green, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening very early in spring, or on warm days in winter.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD. A beautiful native shrub that grows to be a small tree. It blooms very early in the spring, every twig being covered with pinkish purple flowers. Very hardy and attractive. 25 cts. to \$1.

LILAC. Grows and blooms well here.

Madame Lemoine. Superb double white. \$1.

Purple. The well-known variety.

Rubra de Marley. Double; dark lilac-red. 50 cts.

White. Bears large, handsome panicles of pure white blossoms. 35 cts.

POMEGRANATE. Grows here as a flowering shrub, but grows larger and bears abundant crops of fruit in southern Texas. It has small leaves and handsome orange-red flowers. The fruits are the size of small oranges, and ripen in late summer or autumn. Make fine specimens, also, when grown in tubs.

Double Red-flowering.

Double White-flowering.

Double Yellow-flowering.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa*, or Mock Orange). The Philadelphus is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blooming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large shrubs 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning.

coronarius (Garland Syringa). A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has very showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

inodorus. Flowers white; double; tall grower.

speciosissimus. One of the best Philadelphus, growing 7 to 8 feet high, producing wreaths of fragrant white blooms with rich orange centers.

PRIVET, Japan (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). Makes a beautiful shrub, and in southern Texas and Mexico is used as a shade tree. Small plants, 25 cts., 3 to 4 ft. 50 cts.

California. When not pruned, it makes a beautiful shrub, covered in early spring with panicles of white, fragrant flowers. The most popular of all hedge plants. It transplants easily, is a strong grower and will stand any amount of trimming. Strong, bushy plants, 25 cts.; extra heavy, 50 cts.

Regel's. A smaller variety than the above, with dense, spreading branches. Makes a beautiful blooming plant, being covered with large panicles of white blossoms, similar to the White Lilac. Can be used instead of the White Lilac, as it is hardier and a much freer bloomer. 35 cts.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A very rare, odd and beautiful thorny tree with pine-like leaves and feathery, drooping branches; flowers an inch across, yellowish. Will thrive in the driest locations. As a specimen tree or for



Rhus Cotinus

Parkinsonia aculeata, continued

lawns it always attracts attention. One of the most striking new shrubs or small trees we know of, and is certain to become very popular when better known. When the good qualities of the Parkinsonia are better known, it will be more generally planted. Should be in every collection. We are fortunate in having a large stock this season, and have reduced the price so as to put this shrub within the reach of everyone. Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; heavy plants, 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Special prices by the 100 or 1,000.

POINCIANA Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise). This hardy shrub adapts itself to even the poorest soils, and attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its light yellow, large, pea-shaped flowers, 2 inches long, with their brilliant protruding red stamens, produced in terminal racemes and appearing all summer, render it a very showy and worthy plant. It is well known except by name. It is sometimes, but incorrectly, called the *Acacia Texana*. For heat, drought, poor soil, neglect and other hard conditions, it has no equal. Everybody wants this shrub when it is known, in fact we regard it as perhaps the very best blooming shrub for hot, dry weather on poor soil. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Special prices on larger lots.

RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides (White Kerria). A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long, slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late spring. Berries retained throughout the winter. 35 cts.

RHUS Cotinus. (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers that cover the entire plant during the summer. 25 cts. to \$1.

glabra (Smooth Sumac). Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

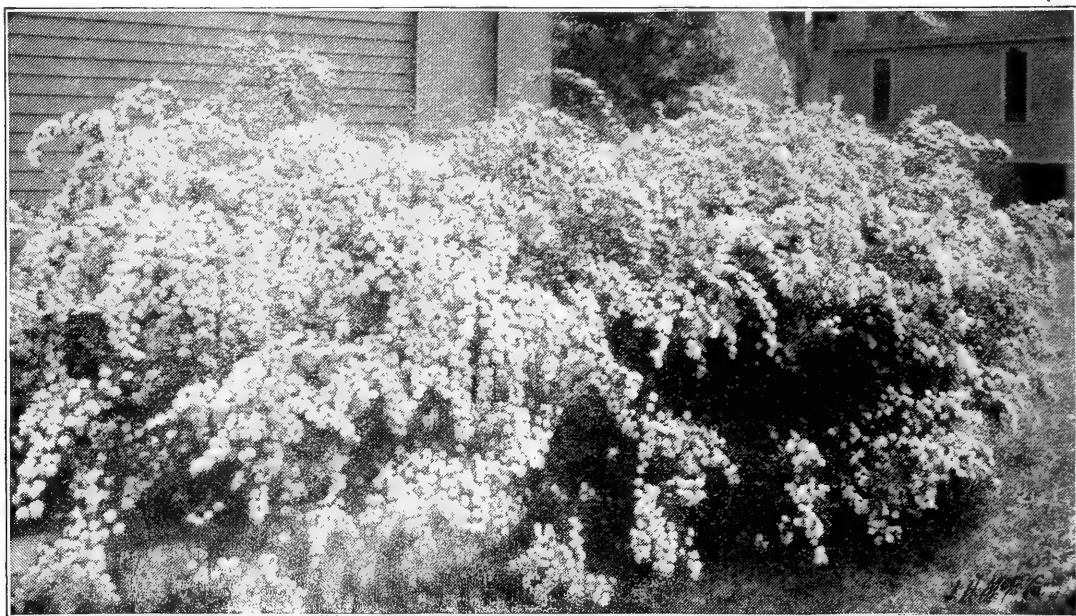
RUSSIAN OLIVE. A desirable large shrub or small tree. See under Trees, page 19.

SAMBUCUS nigra. The well-known Elder. Grows well here. 25 cts.

nigra aurea (Golden Elder). The bright golden yellow leaves form a beautiful contrast with other shrubs. 35 cts.

lanceifolia. The leaves of this variety are very finely cut. 35 cts.

Marginata aurea. Leaves beautifully edged with gold. 35 cts.



Spiræa Van Houttei

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris (Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). A native shrub producing a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter. Leaves ovate, bright green, often tinged with reddish purple when young, persisting until early winter; flowers greenish red in summer; berries coloring in early autumn; very showy.

SNOWBALL. A great favorite where it succeeds well, but it too often succumbs to our very long, hot summers. When in full bloom, very early in spring, the great bushes are thickly massed with spherical, fluffy balls of snowy white. Gives the same effect in spring that hydrangeas do in August. 35 cts.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). Of moderate growth and compact habit; leaves of a rich, dark green; flowers whiter than the common variety, some weeks later, and remain on much longer. One of the most desirable shrubs grown. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA. Among the most useful of all flowering shrubs; very hardy and free flowering; of inestimable garden value.

Anthony Waterer, Crimson. A bright crimson; dwarf and dense in growth; when scarcely 3 inches high it begins to bloom, and thereafter is seldom out of flower. In the garden it will make a plant 3 feet high and wide, and will be covered with flower-heads 6 inches across. 35 cts.

Reevesii, or Bridal Wreath. The well-known favorite; single; white.

Reevesii fl. pl. A beautiful, neat, compact-growing shrub with large clusters of double, white flowers that completely cover the plant.

variegata. Very heavy foliage; flowers pink, changing to white.

Van Houttei. The finest in the collection. Very hardy; flowers double; white.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes; a beautiful, bright pink; very showy and attractive.

Thunbergii. Of dwarf habit and graceful form; flowers are small and white, appearing in early spring. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. 35 cts.

TAMARIX. A few years ago we imported ten varieties of Tamarix from France, and have been very much pleased both with the hardiness of growth and also with the beauty of their foliage and blossoms. They are certain to become popular when better known. What we want in this

Tamarix, continued

country is something that will grow, and the Tamarix seems to grow in any soil and under all conditions. It will grow on the alkaline soils of west Texas, on the shifting sands of the coast country, and on the salt soil of the seaside. Always fresh-looking and graceful, and some of the newer varieties always in bloom.

hispidæ æstivalis. Delicate, glaucous green foliage; very compact, rivaling the plumes of the ostrich in beauty, blooming continuously through the summer. 50 cts.; extra large, \$1.

Odessana. The foliage of this variety is light green, fern-like and very graceful. Late bloomer. 50 cts. each; extra large, \$1.

Japonica. Dark green, very compact and massive-looking foliage. One of the best of the collection. 50 cts.; extra large, \$1.

Africana. Handsome foliage; upright habit. Blooms in May.

Gallica (French Tamarix). Tall, with slender, spreading branches, with bluish green, scale-like leaves; showy and distinct.

tetrandra. Tall grower; foliage light green; bark a dull red.

parviflora. Tall, with dark green foliage; a showy variety.

Caspica. Foliage dark green; tall grower, upright; bark dark red.

VITEX Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). In some respects this is the most useful shrub we grow. It always grows, looks well, blooms freely, and produces in great abundance large spikes of white flowers and in several shades of blue so rare in shrubs. Last spring we planted a bed of the large-sized Vitex at the Carnegie Library in Fort Worth, in an unfavorable location as to heat, dust, smoke and city gases, yet in seven months they were a solid mass of beautiful shrubbery 12 feet high, and bloomed nearly all summer. This is a fit companion for the Chilopsis and Poinciana, for places where ordinary shrubs will not grow. Like the Crape Myrtle, Chilopsis and some other shrubs, it should be cut back nearly to the ground every year or two, which keeps it compact and bushy, and causes it to produce more blossoms. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. ea., \$5 per doz.

WEIGELA. One of our very best shrubs. Makes a neat, compact bush; a free bloomer and hardy. Can furnish several of the leading varieties.

Hardy Climbing Vines

The hardy climbers are simply indispensable for many ornamental uses. By planting them about an unsightly fence or old stump, it can be turned into an object of living beauty, and thus become a delight rather than an offense to the observer. Our assortment is select.

Prices, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. A strong grower and rapid climber, with rich green foliage, changing to bright red in autumn. The foliage is large and not so glossy as the following. When trained over a building, fasten the stems to the wall in some way, or storms will tear them off.

Veitchii. A hardy Ampelopsis of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper, and attains a height of 50 feet. It clings firmly to any wall, tree, etc. The leaves are small on young plants, and are at first of an olive-green brownish color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. As the plant acquires age, the leaves increase in size. This variety becomes more popular every season, as it becomes more widely known, and is, without question, one of the very best climbing plants for covering brick or stone walls, that can be grown. 2-year, 25 cts.; extra-strong, 3-year, 50 cts.

ANTIGONON leptopus (Mountain Rose, or Queen's Wreath). A lovely climber from Central Mexico, with beautiful, rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give the appearance of roses at a distance; hence its Mexican name, "Rosa de Montana," or Mountain Rose. It is moderately hardy with protection; the vines are killed to the ground by frost, but grow and bloom the next spring. Strong roots, 25 cts.; extra-strong, 2-year, 50 cts.

BIGNONIA. The well-known Trumpet Creeper, that grows wild in southern and eastern Texas, flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty and satisfactory. We had only one variety, and hence not much was said about it. But when we saw where a nurseryman in France was offering ten or twelve varieties, we secured several plants of each for test. The result has been a great surprise to us. There are so many shapes, sizes, and colors of bloom, and the plants are such luxuriant growers, even on the poorest soil and in the hottest and driest seasons, that our friends need not hesitate to try them.

Manglesi. A very strong grower; flowers 5 inches across; a beautiful soft crimson, shaded with orange. Throat orange, veined crimson. Six to twelve blooms on each truss. 50 cts.

speciosa flava. Fern-like foliage; not so strong a grower as Manglesi, but entirely distinct. Flowers salmon, with crimson tube. 25 cts.

grandiflora. A rare and beautiful variety. Twelve to sixteen blooms on each truss. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across; salmon, veined crimson. 50 cts.

coccinea. A free grower; profuse bloomer; flowers scarlet, throat shaded salmon. 25 cts.

radicans. One of the oldest varieties; flowers orange-scarlet; a strong grower; fine for covering walls or fences that are unsightly. 25 cts.

rubra. Flowers dark red, 2 to 3 inches across; a fine variety. 25 cts.

Thunbergii. Flowers a clear salmon, throat shaded scarlet; individual blooms, 3 to 4 inches across. 50c.

hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers; fine bloomer. 25c.

Madame Galen. A rich glowing scarlet, with very large trusses; blooms 3 to 5 inches across, ten to twelve blooms to each truss. 50 cts.

capreolata. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS Jackmani. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower. Color dark, rich, royal purple. Strong, 2-year, 50 cts.

Henryi. A large-flowering variety, similar to the Jackmani, but creamy white. 2-year, 50 cts.

paniculata. Flowers, white, star-shaped; produced during the midsummer and fall, upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome,

Clematis paniculata, continued

A most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention and is perfectly hardy. 50 cts.; small plants, 25 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE. Still remains the most popular vine; it has every qualification to recommend it—beautiful foliage, fragrant and lovely flowers, everblooming habit and evergreen leaves. Covers porch or trellis very rapidly.

Chinese Evergreen. White, buff and pink; delightfully fragrant.

Golden Netted. Foliage variegated, with yellow veins and blotches; flowers white and cream-colored.

Belgian, or European Sweet. Sometimes called Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle. A fine, hardy grower; flowers large and exceedingly sweet; buff, yellow and red. Constant-blooming.

Yellow Coral. Just like the Red Coral, except in color, which is a pure, clear yellow. A desirable novelty. 50 cts.

Scarlet Trumpet, or Red Coral. A rapid grower, with bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Hall's. Dark green, with glossy foliage; flowers white and buff, with a strong, jasmine odor. 35 cts.

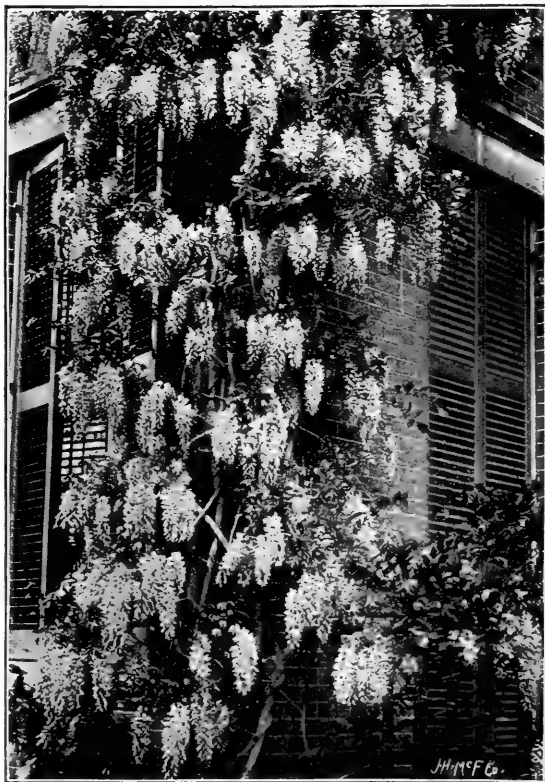
IVY, English. Evergreen and hardy; the richest foliage of any vine. Our plants are very healthy and vigorous; grown outdoors in pots.

MADEIRA VINE. A rapid-climbing plant, with thick, glossy green foliage and fine white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts.

WISTARIA, Chinese Purple. One of the handsomest vines in cultivation, producing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers in the greatest profusion. 25c.

White. 50 cts.

CLIMBING ROSES. See page 33.



Wistaria Chinensis

Ornamental Grasses

For large beds or groups, these tall-growing, graceful grasses give beautiful effects. Prominent in many of the finest public parks. The spikelets, or plume-like heads, are also used in a dry state for winter decorations.

ARUNDO Donax variegata (Ribbon Grass). This scarce and beautiful variety is one of the most stately of silvery, variegated, reed-like plants, and one that can be used either as a single specimen or in groups; its graceful foliage is creamy white and green striped. 25 cts.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Attains the height of 10 to 12 feet, throwing up numerous flower-spikes of a grayish white; blooms profusely a long time. 25c.

EULALIA Japonica. A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white. Flower-stalks 4 to 6 feet high. 25 cts.

Japonica zebrina. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves, the leaves being striped every 2 or 3 inches with a band of yellow half an inch wide. 25 cts.

Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running through the entire leaf.

Hedge Plants

These Hedge Plants, used instead of unsightly and expensive wooden fences, are most valuable, economical and ornamental. Live hedges increase yearly, and are usually satisfactory, both for beauty and protection.

ALTHEAS. These make excellent hedges; they grow rapidly, retain their foliage, and, in addition, they are covered with beautiful, large blossoms of all colors from June to frost. They should be pruned only in winter. All colors, single, \$12 per 100.

ARBORVITÆ, Chinese. Evergreen; makes a fast-growing, ornamental hedge when neatly pruned; rich color. 18 to 24 inches, \$20 per 100.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. \$10 per 100.

PRIVET, California. Nearly evergreen; strong, pyramidal; bright green leaves, white flowers; grows rapidly. \$3.50 per 100; 2-year, \$5 per 100.

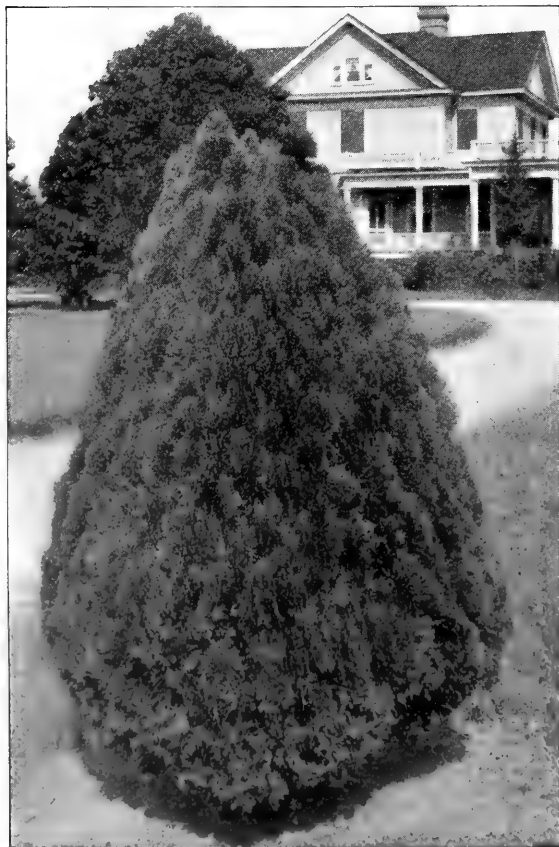
HARDY ORANGE. For description, see page 27. Small plants, \$5 per 100.

SHRUBS. Many of the Shrubs make excellent hedges. As a rule it is best to plant but one variety in order to obtain a uniform growth. *Spiræa Van Houttei*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, and *Cydonia Japonica* make a good hedge without pruning, while Crape Myrtles, Vitex, Tamarix and other strong-growing shrubs should be cut to the ground every winter.

ROSES. These can be used very effectively if the right selection be made, but very seldom can mixed varieties be used. It is best to use but one variety, such as American Beauty, or Mad. Caroline Testout, or two or three varieties of the same family as, for instance, the three La Frances or Cochetts. With a trellis, the climbing Roses are effective.

Evergreens

For many years evergreens were not popular in Texas, with some people, but they are rapidly coming into favor again. They were unpopular because so many were of the open, ragged American and Chinese Arborvitæ and were never pruned or cared for. When properly planted, they are beautiful in summer for their landscape effect; but it is in the winter time that they are especially appreciated. Failures and disappointments in the South are often due to the lack of knowledge as to what kinds to plant. Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks, Yews, etc., are a failure here, but Arborvitæ, Magnolias, Cypress, Cedars, Junipers, *Cedrus Deodara*, Euonymus, Cape Jasmines, Olives and many other broad-leaved evergreens, furnish us as fine a list of evergreens as can be wanted anywhere.



Golden Arborvitæ

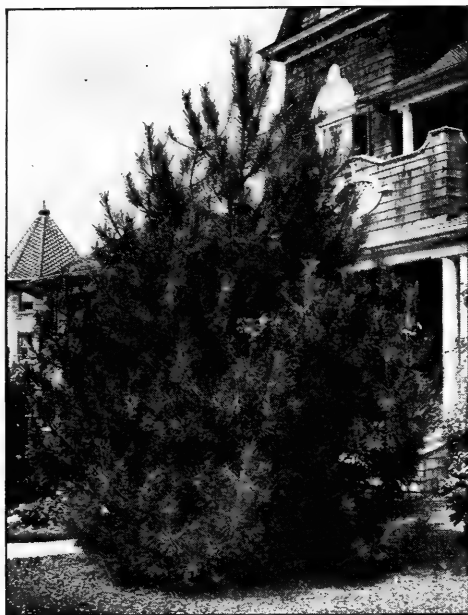
ARBORVITÆ, Rosedale Hybrid. This is a cross between the Arborvitæ and Retinispora, originating in Texas. It has the same dense, compact, upright and uniform growth as the Golden Arborvitæ, and while in texture and color it resembles the Retinispora, except that it is soft and feathery to the touch, and in color it is a bright, fresh, pea-green, very striking and attractive. A native of Texas; does well in almost any situation. Inclined to be dwarf, it never grows more than 6 to 8 feet high. Can be trimmed to any desired shape and is very hardy. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 20 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra-fine specimens, 2½ to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Chinese. Hardy and a rapid grower; can be made a compact tree by frequent and careful pruning. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger plants, 50 cts. to \$2 each.

Golden. Easily transplanted; needs little pruning. Large plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

BOX, Tree. Dark, glossy green and vigorous in stiff soil, but not so much so in sandy soil. 25 cts. each.

CAPE JASMINE. Heretofore we have stated in our catalogue that the Cape Jasmine is too tender for this locality, and have recommended it only for those sections of the state to the south and east of Fort Worth. To a certain extent we were wrong. Specimen plants, several years old, are thriving and blooming beautifully not only in



Austrian Pine

EVERGREENS, continued**Cape Jasmine, continued**

Fort Worth, but farther north in Denison and Oklahoma. The soil of our old nursery did not seem to suit it, but since we have been growing it at our new nursery we have had good results. A beautiful plant with bright, glossy green leaves and double white, fragrant blossoms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 50 cts. each.

CEDARS, Native Red. The well-known native tree. One of the finest evergreens we know, and is perfectly hardy. Fine, nursery-grown trees. 25c. to \$2.

Silver. More compact and upright than the common Red Cedar, and of a beautiful silvery color. Very desirable. \$1 to \$3.

CEDRUS Deodara (The Great Cedar of the Himalaya Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading. 75 cts. to \$4.

CYPRESS, Pyramidal. Tall, slender, upright evergreen. Hardy, a good grower, and one of the most graceful trees. 10 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hybrid. A fast, upright grower, and extremely hardy. 10 to 12 in., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. A hardy and ornamental plant with rich, handsome foliage. 25c. to 75c.

HARDY ORANGE (*Citrus trifoliata*). Dwarf, symmetrical with glossy green, trifoliate leaves. The fragrant, white blossoms are borne continuously. The fruit is small, bright red in color, very curious. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each. If wanted in large quantities, for hedges, write for special prices.

HOLLY, Native American. We have been rather surprised at our success with the Holly. We have had good success transplanting it, and it has stood our hot summers remarkably well. Small plants only, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

JUNIPERUS Sabina. Savin Juniper. A spreading shrub of variable habit. Foliage dense, very dark green, exhaling a strong odor when bruised. Splendid for rock-gardens. 50 cts. to \$2.

Irish. Closely related to the red cedar. Beautiful, compact-growing evergreen, with bright green foliage which has metallic luster; makes the whole tree very attractive. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIGUSTRUM Nepalense. A broad-leaved evergreen Privet of compact growth and rich, dark green, heavy foliage. 75 cts.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Hardy in this latitude; seems to thrive in any soil or location. Being indigenous to the South, the impression prevails that it will not do in cold or dry climates. This is incorrect. It is growing in Washington, D. C., in Illinois, in Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas, and, in fact, we do not know of any place where it has been tried that it does not grow and bloom well. The flowers are pure white, sometimes measuring 12 to 15 inches across, the petals thick and waxy, and very fragrant. The leaves are evergreen and quite thick, glossy above, rough and hairy beneath. The tree is easy to transplant, but all the leaves must be cut off when moved. 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50; specimens, \$2 to \$10.

MAHONIA Japonica. A handsome ornamental shrub with evergreen spiny-toothed leaves. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters in early spring. Berries blue, or nearly black. In winter the foliage assumes a rich bronze or coppery tint that is truly charming. 50 cts.

OLEANDER. A good house-plant, vigorous and hardy 200 miles south or east of Fort Worth. Pink and white; free-flowering; evergreen; particularly good for city planting, not generally affected by smoke and dust. Small plants, 25 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts. to \$1.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. Leaves dark green, clustered at the tips of the branches. Flowers pure white, fragrant, produced in short, dense clusters. Makes a splendid specimen plant. Small plants, 50 cts.

PINES. We planted many varieties of Pines in the spring of 1909. Most of them succumbed to the extreme heat and drought. Three kinds, however, proved themselves to be very hardy—**Austrian, Scotch and Jack Pines**, and these will thrive everywhere. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

WILD PEACH. A broad-leaved evergreen tree, native of Texas and the Gulf States. One of the most desirable evergreens for this section. Defoliate and prune when planted. 75 cts. to \$2.

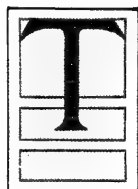
YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing in front of shrubbery, or for park and cemetery planting, as it is absolutely hardy. Strong plants, 50 cts. to \$1.



Magnolia grandiflora



Roses for the South



HOSE who bought our field-grown Roses last year will not want a better recommendation than to hear that our plants are as fine as, if not finer than, those last season. Most people who bought them said they were the finest they had ever seen. And then, too, they nearly all grew and gave the utmost satisfaction. The unfavorable seasons of the three years previous taught us some valuable lessons. During those years, the bushes made poor growth in the nursery, and when planted out they usually died or barely lingered along. Some of the stronger-growing kinds did fairly well, but many of the old favorites, and many of the good newer kinds, were disappointing. We found that varieties that did at all well during those seasons would succeed admirably in any average season, hence it was better to propagate only these ironclad varieties, and discard the kinds that were not robust. After this experience, and our knowledge obtained from actually growing and handling Roses here for more than a quarter of a century, we present the following list of varieties, with the utmost confidence that it is not surpassed by any other list for this section of country.

To our old customers it is hardly necessary to say any more than that we have a good stock of plants, besides a fine list of new varieties. The Rose-lover is not satisfied to plant only the old standards, even if they should be the best. He wants to try the new Roses and see if he cannot get something better or newer than what he already has. Of course he expects to be disappointed many times; but many times he is delighted in finding a real treasure. The improvement in new Roses seems to go on unabated, and the last few years have produced many decided acquisitions. In the following list we try to offer only such new Roses as have decided merit. The work that we have done toward obtaining and disseminating some practical knowledge of the Rose is having its reward in our greatly increased sales. Our customers are beginning to believe that if Baker Bros. Co. recommend a Rose, it has decided merit, and if certain Roses are not found in our catalogue, it is well to let them alone. We doubt if as good a collection of Roses for Texas can be found anywhere else. Of course, some florists in the North offer all the Roses we do and many more; but it is because of this "many more" that it is not safe to order from them. Three-fourths of the Roses offered in northern catalogues are not suited to our soil and climate; all of our Roses have special merit, and are adapted to this climate.

We can supply field-grown plants of nearly all the varieties offered. There is quite a difference between our field-grown plants and the stock offered by northern florists as "two-year-olds." They mean plants that have been kept in pots through the second season, and have tall, weak growth. Ours are grown in the open ground and have a strong, bushy growth, which is much superior to the spindling of a pot Rose. As usual, we have added a number of new varieties to our list, and have also dropped a few superseded by better and similar varieties of the same class. This selection of the best we shall continue, thus keeping our list up to the very best standard for this climate. Of the new varieties offered we have tested a number and can heartily recommend them. Some we have not tested, and their descriptions are, of course, borrowed. There is such a desire and ambition among most of our customers to get the newest and best that they do not care to wait for us to try a new kind, but are willing to make the experiment themselves. Occasionally such people will be disappointed, but they must remember that not every variety that will succeed well in Ohio, New Jersey, or France is suitable to this climate.

Our small pot-plants are growing in pots, and can be planted any time that we have them. We advise our friends to plant them out before April, except in Kansas, and more northern points. A little cold weather will not hurt a Rose. The prices given are for healthy, vigorous young plants, 5 to 10 inches tall, taken from 2¼-inch pots. Those marked "field-grown" are plants taken from the open ground, are bushy, and from 1 to 3 feet tall, according to variety. When planted out, the tops should be cut back nearly to the ground.

Roses require a rich soil and plenty of water. They succeed best on stiff soil—black waxy, clayey or black sand—but they will grow and bloom in any soil if well manured and watered.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone-meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the coldest weather is past, and just before growth starts in the spring (in the latitude of Fort Worth, about February 15), most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut

ROSES, continued

off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and, if they receive proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For aphid and thrips, spray plants daily with Sulpho-Tobacco soap.

For Rose Slug, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For Rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction, kerosene emulsion or Sulpho-Tobacco soap.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot.

New and Notable Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuraiana and Tea blood in its veins. The introducers say of it: "Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms 3 to 4 inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any Rose in our collection." We feel sure this Rose has a great future. Small plants, 40 cts.; large, field-grown plants, \$1.50.

MRS. AMY HAMMOND. An extraordinarily deep, long, very pointed flower, probably the most perfectly shaped and most graceful form of any Rose grown; has no equal among bedding or garden Roses. The color is a blend of ivory and amber shading, the amber-color being most pronounced and develops to a bright apricot toward the base of the petals. Many blooms develop all over the bush. Will be known as "Everybody's Rose." Awarded gold medal. Small plants, 35 cts.

LADY HILLINGDON. At the Detroit Rose show in January, 1912, this was awarded the sweepstakes over all yellow Roses. It has long, willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long, slender, pointed bud of brilliant, deep golden yellow, and a striking peculiarity of this Rose was that each day of the show this golden yellow color became deeper and more intense, unlike all other yellow Roses with which we are familiar, as invariably the tendency after being cut it to get lighter in color. This Rose, at no stage of its development shows this lighter color as does Sunburst and other of the yellow Roses, but is always an even, deep, intense golden yellow. Small plants, 20 cts.

EDWARD MAWLEY. By its marvelous outstanding qualities, is now generally regarded by rosarians as the greatest advance and most wonderful Rose yet raised. We have no hesitation in stating that it is the finest of all dark crimson Roses, a true perpetual-flowering Hybrid Tea, and the most beautiful variety the Rose world has yet seen. It is an enormous, big-petaled Rose, much larger than Melanie Soupert, a Rose it resembles in form, but of the beautiful rich color of a Louis Van Houtte, only with a more velvety shading upon the inside of its petals. This Rose could not fail to receive the coveted gold medal of the National Rose Society. Small plants, 35 cts.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. This grand Rose is the strongest growing in the Hybrid Tea class. The blooms, which are produced with the greatest freedom, are carried on stiff and erect stems, and are of the largest size, of perfect formation and highly perfumed. Color clear imperial-pink; a glorious flower. Awarded two gold medals, one silver medal and five first prizes in Europe. We can confidently recommend this sterling novelty as a most valuable addition. Small plants, 25 cts.

MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD. Read what the introducer says: "Not since the advent of Marechal Niel has any Rose excited such admiration as this truly magnificent variety, which, as seen growing and flowering in our gardens was described by leading professional Rose-growers as a bedding Marechal Niel, and up to the present time, our very best effort. A

very flattering character, indeed. The color is rich, deep citron-yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands. This color does not fade. The flowers are very large, full and of perfect form, with high-pointed center. The petals charmingly reflex. The growth is vigorous and erect, and it is free and continuous in bloom, deliciously fragrant, with a Marechal Niel perfume; superb in every respect." Messrs. Joseph Campbell and Philip Kreigbaum, both of whom have spent the greater part of their lives with Roses, say: "Miss Alice de Rothschild is a wonder. You can put your last dollar on her being a winner." Small plants, 25 cts.

MADAME SECOND WEBER. Rosy salmon or flesh-pink in color, of the general type and color of My Maryland. The bud is long and pointed, opening into enormous blooms which deepen in color until fully expanded, when it is as impressive as an American Beauty. The texture of the Rose is very thick and heavy, and the form of the petals peculiarly beautiful. A great, grand garden Rose; awarded two gold medals. Small plants, 20 cts.

MRS. FROLEY HOBBS. Described by the introducer as being the best Tea yet introduced, as it possesses in a most marked degree every quality necessary to constitute a good and perfect Rose. It is a veritable giant among Teas, the huge, thick, shell-shaped petals creating a bloom of exceptional merit; color delicate ivory-white, faintly tinged pink on the edges of the petals; deliciously perfumed. This Rose stands without a rival. Small plants, 25 cts.

MRS. AARON WARD. This Rose is a real joy to the grower and absolutely distinct. One of the most delightful Roses of recent years in a color that catches the eye at once. Coppery orange in the open bud



Madame Second Weber Rose

NEW AND NOTABLE ROSES, continued

golden orange when partly developed, pinkish fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full, fluffy silk rosette. No wonder everybody that sees it falls in love with it; one of the most beautiful Roses in existence. Small plants, 25 cts.

OLIVIA. The ideal red bedding Rose; was always just a little way ahead—never quite reached. Such varieties as Meteor, Helen Gould, General McArthur, Gruss an Teplitz and Etoile de France each lacked something to make them ideal. Rhea Reid came nearer the mark in some localities, but now comes Olivia, coming under the wire first, an easy winner. A superb Rose. Small plants, 20 cts.

CHATEAU DES CLOS VOUGEOT. The following description is given by the introducers: "You have all been looking for the black Rose, and here it is. The most wonderful color and texture ever seen in a Rose; looks as if cut out of heavy velvet, with a color shading from deepest velvety maroon-red to blackish crimson. We are sure it will become one of the most popular of garden Roses, quite in a class by itself, blooming continuously in crops closely follow-

ing one another. It is of fine shape, good size and the richest colored of all Roses. Keep your eye on this Rose, as it is a wonder; named after a vintage of famous old French wine. Small plants, 30 cts.

WHITE KILLARNEY. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form; in fact, it is the one Rose par excellence. It is also a great garden Rose, having more petals than its parent Killarney. A great acquisition and a really wonderful Rose. The bush is of very vigorous growth, and the foliage clean and attractive. Small plants, 15 cts.

MRS. ARTHUR ROBERT WADDELL. A strong, rampant grower, with foliage that is ornamental in itself; buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot-color. Open flowers large and semi-double; of great elegance; a wonderful keeper. A constant bloomer and one of the showiest Roses extant; delicate apricot fragrance. This Rose will become exceedingly popular for decorative purposes in the garden, and will be planted in great numbers, once it is known, as it is one of the hardiest. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Standard List of Roses

Mostly Everblooming

Prices of all Roses, except where noted: Vigorous young plants, from pots, 10 cts. each; field-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each. No order for less than 25 cts. accepted

PRICES OF ROSES IN QUANTITIES

Varieties quoted at 10 cts. each.....\$1.00 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 15 cts. each..... 1.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 20 cts. each..... 2.00 per doz.

American Beauty. This is hardly now a new Rose, but it is one of the best we have for outdoor culture. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and a very free bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full, double and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark rich crimson, most exquisitely shaded. The flowers are very lasting after cutting, keeping fresh and bright from one

Varieties quoted at 25 cts. each.....\$2.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 35 cts. each..... 3.50 per doz.
Varieties quoted at 50 cts. each..... 5.00 per doz.

to three weeks. One valuable feature of the American Beauty is its long stem. The foliage is of a bright, healthy green, well distributed over the plant. Small, pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3-year-old plants, 75 cts. each.

Antoine Rivoire. Salmon-flesh in center to the edge of its petals, shading to a creamy white, with delicate pink tinge. No other Rose we know of is like it either in color or make-up—the color is so fresh and clean. It will last longer than any Rose cut from the field and retain its fresh, bright appearance. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Aurora. (H. T.) Very strong grower; free bloomer; color bright glowing pink, deeper than La France. It has the true, deep, penetrating fragrance of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is the sweetest of all Hybrid Tea Roses. Field-grown plants, 25 cts.

Bride. (Tea.) A lovely pure white, very fragrant Rose. The outside of the petals is sometimes tinged with pink. Field-grown plants, 25 cts.

Bridesmaid. (Tea.) Well-known pink. One of the handsomest of all Tea Roses, and a fitting companion to the Bride. Field-grown plants, 25 cts.

Baby Rambler (New Dwarf Everblooming Crimson Rambler.) It is in bloom all the time, flowers in large clusters of brightest crimson. It grows to a height of 18 inches and hides the plant with its bloom. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Bessie Brown. (H. T.) The plant of this variety is erect and vigorous in growth, flowering profusely in the open ground all through the summer. Color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed pink. The petals are enormous in size and shell-shaped. It is really marvelous that such large flowers can be so freely produced. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Cardinal. (H. T.) A new red Rose of great promise. Has that beautiful glowing crimson of the Richmond, with stronger plants and bloom of more substance. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Crown Prince Victoria (White Malmaison). (B. C.) This Rose is a vigorous grower, with large, fine foliage, and is one of the loveliest of all Roses. The color is pure, waxen snow-white, sometimes lemon-tinted. 10 cts.; field-grown, 20 cts.



Aurora Roses



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

STANDARD LIST OF ROSES, continued

Catherine Zeimet, or White Baby Rambler. This is the far-famed white-flowering Baby Rambler. Certainly a sight worth seeing when in full bloom. Pure white. Small plants, 15 cts.

Clara Watson. (H. T.) Salmon and pink; extremely free in bloom; a vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. A new English variety, highly recommended as a bedder. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Cherry Ripe. (H. T.) An extraordinary free-flowering Rose, branching in habit, vigorous and hardy, and as free as a Tea Rose. The flowers are medium in size, well formed, globular, light rosy crimson, as fragrant as the Hybrid Perpetuals, which it much resembles in form; every shoot produces a bloom. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) An intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length, opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. An English gold-medal Rose that is bound to rank with the very best. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Duchess of Albany. (H. T.) One of the finest Roses we have seen, not excepting La France, with which it is identical, except that it is of more vigorous growth, and has a larger and more expanded flower of deep, even pink. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) A magnificent Rose of brilliant chrome-yellow, with center of pure golden yellow. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Etoile de France. (H. T.) One of the very best Roses ever introduced. J. Pernet Ducher, who originated such Roses as Mad. C. Testout, Mad. A. Chatenay, President Carnot and others of the best standards, says the Etoile de France is the finest Rose he has ever sent out. It is a very strong, vigorous grower with handsome, green-bronzy foliage, and is exceedingly free-flowering. The flowers are very large, and borne on good, long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear velvety red-crimson; very fragrant and keeps well. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). (H. P.) Of all the Roses of recent introduction, none have created the sensation that this one has. It is of German origin and a remarkably vigorous grower. Its flowers are very large, perfect in form, of the purest snow-white with large shell-shaped petals. A very free bloomer. Field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Frances E. Willard. (Tea.) A strong and vigorous grower and true everbloomer. Pure snow-white buds and flowers are of the largest size and perfect form. Exceedingly fragrant. Two-year-old plants, 35 cts.; no small plants.

General Jacqueminot. Velvety crimson; strong grower. Small plants, 15c.; field-grown, 35c.

General McArthur. (H. T.) Color brilliant scarlet; a very bright-colored Rose, of good size and double; very free-blooming and fragrant. It is claimed for it that it is the very best red Rose for outdoor planting. 15 cts., 2-year-old plants, 35 cts.

Golden Gate. Creamy white, tinged yellow and pink. Small plants, 10c.; field-grown, 25c.

Helen Good. (Tea.) The color is a delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Helen Gould. (H. T.) The color of this fine, new, hardy, everblooming Rose is unique, very soft, intense carmine-crimson, with deeper shades in the depths of the petals; in color very like American Beauty. The profusion of bloom is truly marvelous, every shoot producing a flower. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown, 35c.

John Hopper. (H. P.) Bright rose, reverse of petals lilac; large and double; free bloomer.

Joseph Hill. (H. T.) This fine new Rose produces a long, pointed bud of the color of Austrian Copper, flushed bright red and rose. Ranked as the best of the parti-colored Roses. Field-grown plants only, 35 cts.

Johannes Wesselhoft. (H. T.) The color is a clear, lustrous yellow, varying somewhat in richness and depth, according to the season of the year; similar in growth to Kaiserin

Augusta Victoria; upright and symmetrical, throwing long flower-shoots amply able to support the flowers without drooping; a most persistent bloomer. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) This seems destined to become the leading white Rose in cultivation. We have white Roses with elegant buds, but the full-blown flowers are not so handsome. Again, we have white Roses, elegant when full-blown, but with poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds and flowers in the greatest profusion. The buds are beautifully formed, with large petals of the best substance; the flowers show no center when fully open; color pure, snowy white; fragrant and a vigorous grower. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Killarney. (H. T.) The Great Irish Rose. Its color is a delicate shell-pink, with fine, satiny petals and an exquisite fragrance. As the flowers become mature, instead of shedding their petals, as do other Roses, they open back and remain on the stem, making a gorgeous display and lasting for an unusually long period. The limpid pink of this Rose is unmatched; it is a living pink, that under artificial light assumes an intensity that fairly glows. Blooms April to November. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown plants, 50 cts.

La Detroit. (H. T.) Shell-pink, shading to soft rose; reverse of outer petals cream-colored; fragrance like that of old Bon Silene. In form it is large cup-shaped; petals shell-like. Rich, glossy foliage; a rampant, vigorous grower, producing long shoots. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Lady Battersea. (H. T.) This variety has long, pointed buds of the largest size, and is very striking in form. The color is bright cherry-crimson. The stems are stiff and extremely long; a vigorous grower and free in bloom; early in the season the flowers are not very double, but on strong plants the blooms are well filled. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

La France. Silvery-pink; large flower; very fragrant; strong grower. Small plants, 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.



Maman Cochet Roses

STANDARD LIST OF ROSES, continued

Madame Jenny Guillemot. (H. T.) Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; blooms large, petals immense; opens very freely; a fine, upright grower of branching habit; exquisitely beautiful; very large in size, but very long and pointed. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Mad. Leon Pain. (H. T.) Robust growth; smooth wood; handsome foliage; flowers large, full and free-opening; silvery salmon, center orange-yellow, reverse bright red and yellow. In our gardens the past summer it has been a grand sight. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. (H. T.) This is a wonderfully strong, healthy-growing variety, with rich, bright foliage. A grand bedding Rose, profuse bloomer, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds. Rosy carmine, shaded salmon. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Mad. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Strong grower, free bloomer; rich rose-color, of great size and substance. Small plants, 15 cts.; 2-year-old plants, 35 cts.

Mad. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) We have never seen a finer Rose than a well-grown specimen of Mad. Caroline Testout. It is a bright, vivid rose-color, as large and perfect as Baroness Rothschild, and as free a bloomer as La France. It is growing more popular every year as it is better known. Some people consider it the best. 20 cts.; strong field-grown plants, 50 cts., \$5 per doz.

Maman Cochet. (Tea.) A vigorous grower, with beautiful foliage. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose-pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Marie Guillot. (Tea.) Perfect in form; large, full and pure white. This Rose should be planted more extensively, as it is never disappointing. The blossoms are always of the purest white, never showing the pink or cream tinge so often seen in other white Roses. It is always full and double and simply perfection in form; does not come thin or single in summer, as do so many Roses. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Pale yellow; an excellent bedding Rose. Field-grown plants, 25c.

Meteor. A pure Tea Rose. Flowers rich dark, velvety crimson; plant strong, clean, vigorous grower, like Bon Silene, but with flowers larger and more double. The richest-colored everblooming Tea Rose yet introduced; very distinct, grows and blooms in remarkable profusion outside as a bedding Rose. Field-grown, 25 cts.; 3-year-old plants, 75 cts.

Moss Pink. (Moss.) The old favorite, but now very little grown. Very hardy, but not everblooming. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Miss Helen Gambier. (H. T.) The color at first is salmon-rose, varying to apricot-yellow at the base. A decided advance toward a true yellow Hybrid Tea. Flowers large, very double, with full, high center. A prolific bloomer. 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Magnafrano. (H. T.) This Rose is becoming popular because of its splendid crimson-scarlet color and magnificent buds. The flowers are large, very regular, full-double and fragrant. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

My Maryland. (H. T.) An American Rose that has jumped into popular favor at once. Color glowing, intense pink; large, full and of fine form. The freest Rose in growth and bloom that we know. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Mrs. David Jardine. (H. T.) Delightful shade of bright, silvery pink, shading in the outer petals to salmon-pink. The blooms are large, of perfect form, and produce on every shoot; highly perfumed. A grand Rose, and unquestionably one of the finest all-round general-purpose Roses. Has come to stay. Forces. Small plants, 15 cts.; fieldgrown, 35 cts.

Mrs. R. B. Cant. Red; large; free bloomer. 10 cts.

Madame Masson. (H. P.) This is a glorious Rose. The flower is of the largest size. Color bright brilliant red; free bloomer. Sweetly scented. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The largest-flowering Rose in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep clear rose; very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, each shoot with an immense flower often 5 inches in diameter. Delightfully fragrant. Succeeds well in almost any soil or situation, and is absolutely hardy. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good hardy pink or rose-colored Rose is desired. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts., 3-year-old plants, 75 cts.

Perle des Jardins. (Tea.) Without doubt the finest yellow Rose in cultivation. Canary- or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed; handsome in every stage of development. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Queen of Bedders. (B. C.) One of the greatest Roses for planting in masses ever introduced. To those who know the Rose no description is necessary. It is as large as American Beauty, of a darker color, a stronger grower and freer bloomer. It produces immense crimson blooms through the summer when most Roses are at rest. Field-grown plants, 50 cts.

STANDARD LIST OF ROSES, *continued*

Red Malmaison. (B. C.) Hardy; free-flowering. 35 cts.

Rosalind Orr English. (H. T.) New pink seedling from Mad. Chateau; is unapproached in color. The bud is pointed, quite full, borne on long, slender stems, beautifully set with foliage. Free in growth and bloom; very beautiful till fully expanded. Was awarded Certificate of Merit at the Chicago show. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Richmond. (H. T.) A new Rose that has proved very popular. It is a beautiful bright crimson, almost scarlet; beautiful in bud or flower. Must be on good soil and well cared for to get good results. Small plants, 20 cts.; field-grown plants, 50 cts.

Souvenir du President Carnot. (H. T.) The finest Rose presented to the public in many years. In beauty of form it is simply unsurpassed, while to our taste it is the loveliest combination of pink and white. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Soleil d'Or. (Austrian Brier). Varying from orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red; conical-shaped buds opening to large, attractive flowers; perfectly hardy and free-blooming. Field-grown plants, 35 cts.

Sombreuil. (Tea.) A grand Rose; strong grower and free bloomer; ivory-white. 10 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Striped La France. (H. T.) Small, 10 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. (B. C.) Flowers extremely large, quartered and double; flesh white. Field-grown plants, 25 cts.

Souvenir de Wootton. (H. T.) Velvety red, equal to General Jacqueminot. Double; good in bud, half-open or fully expanded. Fully open flowers frequently measure 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere. (H. T.) Bright, shaded red, with slightly recurved petals, elegant buds, full and double. A continuous bloomer; very brilliant and handsome. Excellent for bedding. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Viscountess Folkestone. (H. T.) The flower is almost white, delicately tinted with flesh and as lustrous as satin. When full-blown it is like a fine white peony, but without the least stiffness. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Virginia R. Coxe, or Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) The color is a fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, producing the most magnificent effect ever seen in any Rose and which completely overshadows varieties that have been considered heretofore the most brilliant of their class. The flowers are large, full and double, handsomely made, and are produced on long stems. The fragrance is distinct and deliciously sweet. It makes a strong bush, 4 to 5 feet high; has splendid foliage which is free from all disease. It is perfectly hardy in all sections. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

White La France. (H. T.) This is really a beautiful Rose and most desirable, but if you expect a pure white Rose you will be disappointed. It is identical with La France, except in color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinged with fawn. This is one of the most striking and beautiful Roses to be found on our grounds. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

White Maman Cochet. (Tea.) This American sport of the grand French variety is very likely to prove the very best of white bedders; wherever outdoor Roses are grown, Maman Cochet is a favorite; it is so extremely large, rounded and full. All this can also be said of the white sport. 10 cts.; field-grown, 25 cts.

Wm. R. Smith. Flesh-color; one of the best new varieties. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Choice Climbing Tea and Noisette Roses

These Roses are especially fine in our southern country, where they grow with tropical luxuriance, bloom long and abundantly, and are, of course, entirely hardy. In the last few years, there has been more improvement in Climbing Roses than in any other class. We now have Climbing Roses of rapid, hardy growth and free bloom in all colors. Since the introduction of Climbing Kaiserin, Climbing Paul Neyron, Climbing Meteor, Marechal Niel, and others, it is no longer necessary to plant sorts with semi-double flowers or that bloom only in spring.

Climbing Roses should not be cut back in winter, like other sorts, because the best crop of bloom always comes from old wood of last season's growth.

Crimson Rambler. Strong grower; very hardy; rich crimson. Blooms in clusters. Annual bloomer. Field-grown, 35 cts.

Climbing Paul Neyron (Mad. Wagram). A grand new Rose. Paul Neyron has always been known as the largest Rose extant.

In Climbing Paul Neyron we have this large size, coupled with its bright, fresh pink that no Rose excels. It is also a true perpetual bloomer. The freest of all climbers. This Rose is a wonder. Be sure to try it. Small plants, 15 cts.; strong field-grown plants, 35 cts.

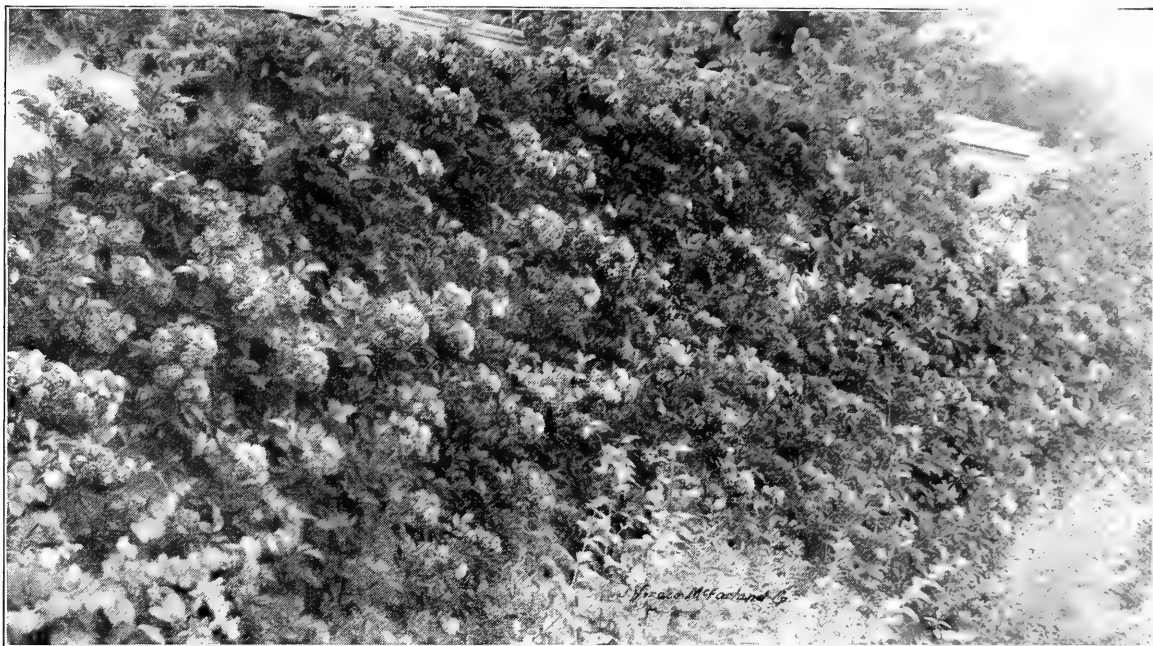
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. An offspring of that grand variety, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and is the first white, hardy, ever blooming Climbing Rose. Flowers extra large, full, deep and double. They are of excellent substance and produced on long, stiff stems like a forcing Rose. The buds are long and pointed, a remarkable feature not found in any other Climbing Rose; the fragrance is delicious. The most remarkable feature of this Climber, however, is that it blooms continuously the first year. Then it is absolutely hardy, and its flowers are truly beautiful. It grows to perfection outdoors, sending up numerous shoots 10 to 15 feet high. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Climbing Killarney. An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is a vigorous climber. Small plants, 20 cts.

Climbing Meteor. This new Rose might, from its rich red color, almost be called a perpetual-blooming Climbing General Jacqueminot. Buds exquisite; flowers large, beautifully shaped, and of that rich, velvety crimson seen only in the General Jacqueminot. 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.



Mrs. Aaron Ward (see page 29)



Crimson Rambler Roses

CLIMBING TEA AND NOISSETTE ROSES, continued

Dorothy Perkins. Often makes a growth of 10 feet in a single season. In its habit of blooming in immense clusters it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a beautiful shell-pink and hold a long time without fading; even after they commence to fade, the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose. The flowers are very sweet-scented. Small plants, 15 cts.; field-grown, 35 cts.

Climbing Mad. Caroline Testout. We already have such a magnificent list of Climbing Roses that we hesitated to add another variety until we found the Climbing Mad. Caroline Testout. All that is necessary for us to say is that it is an exact counterpart of the Mad. Caroline Testout, except that it is a vigorous climber. Small plants, 20 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep sulphur-yellow; full, large and exceedingly sweet; still the finest yellow Rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and yields thousands of beautiful flowers. The foliage is large, smooth and rich green. This is the Rose which grows so luxuriantly in the South, but is the despair of the northern Rose-lover. Large, budded plants, \$1; smaller budded plants, 50 cts.; small plants, on own roots, 10 cts.

Reine Marie Henriette. The flowers are extra large, finely formed, and are borne in clusters; bright cherry-red of a pure shade; a strong, vigorous grower. The most brilliant of climbers except Crimson Rambler. Comparatively hardy—a most excellent Climbing Rose for the Southwest. Field-grown, 25 cts.

Hardy Perennials and Herbaceous Plants

The demand for plants that will bloom year after year without having to be planted each spring is greatly on the increase. After the ground is once prepared and planted, but little work is then required to keep them growing and looking well. In fact, they usually multiply and get better and better each year. Beside being less trouble than annual bedding plants, they are handsomer, less formal and can be had in greater variety. By a judicious planting of perennials they can be had in bloom from early spring till late in the fall. The first cost of the plants is usually a little more than that of the annual bedding plants, and they are not always just as showy the first year, but, in the long run, they are cheaper and the results are more satisfactory. All plants offered in the following list are hardy in the latitude of Fort Worth; that is, they will live outdoors all winter without protection, and they will continue to bloom year after year. Most of them will get better as they get older. Of course, they must be cultivated, and the strong-growing kinds, like the Cannas, Tuberoses, Hemerocallis and German Iris, should be divided and transplanted into new beds every two or three years.

Aquilegia

The beautiful Columbine so well known to travelers in Colorado. Prefers a rich, sandy, soil in a sunny, yet sheltered place in the garden. We were delighted to see our Aquilegia bloom through the spring and summer, and the plants stand the hot summer remarkably well. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Amaryllis

All the Amaryllis are grand flowers, perfectly adapted to our climate. If planted where they will not be disturbed for several years, they will produce crops of bloom that are simply magnificent.

Crinum, Ismene, Lycorus, etc., are similar to Amaryllis in form, habits, etc.

Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily). Crimson velvety blooms; the plants flower early in summer. 20 cts.

Fine Hybrids of Johnsonii. These are very showy and admirably adapted for pot culture or for outdoors, blooming almost every two months. The flowers are brilliant vermilion, striped with white. One of the surest-blooming species; the bulbs generally throw out from two to four flower-spikes at a time. Note our reduced prices this year. Strong bulbs, 50 cts.; large bulbs, 75 cts.

Anchusa, Dropmore

This is a beautiful hardy perennial, 3 to 4 feet in height. Blooms continuously throughout the entire summer. Flowers large; deep blue. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cannas

When Madame Crozy, Austria, and other large-flowering Cannas were introduced some twenty years ago, they showed such a remarkable advance over the old Cannas that it seemed almost like introducing a grand new flower to the world, and they leaped into an immediate and deserved popularity, which continued for several years as other new kinds were being constantly introduced. After a few years of popularity, people began to tire of them, especially in the South. They became common and were neglected. The reason for this was that they multiply very rapidly and exhaust the soil of the bed in one or two seasons, and when they try to grow the next year there is not strength enough in the soil to enable them to make good foliage and blooms.

But the Canna is really one of the best plants for the South when properly handled and the right varieties are used. They are valuable for foliage as well as flowers. They can be had in varieties from 2 to 10 feet high, with several distinct colors of foliage and a large range of colors. Besides the red, yellow, and apricot shade there are now beautiful pink varieties and one or two that are almost white. Last year we tested nearly every variety known, and many of them proved to be great improvements on the older kinds. But many of the old kinds are good if treated properly.

They should be planted in rich soil, in a sunny place, and well watered. They can be kept in the same bed the second or third year if well manured and watered every year; but, to get the best results, the roots should be taken up and divided every two years, and planted in new beds, or the old beds should be richly fertilized. In seasons such as we have had the last four years, it is well to use Cannas liberally, as they are easily grown and are so generous with their blooms and foliage.

SPECIALTY CANNAS

BRILLIANT. Flowers of medium size, borne in solid, regular trusses; pure golden yellow with two curling tongue-like petals of fiery red that dart from the center. Very striking and distinct, different from all others. Height, 4 feet. Strong plants, 25 cts.

BUTTERCUP. True buttercup-yellow; always shows up bright and clear, and is undoubtedly the best and most beautiful pure bright yellow Canna in existence. 3 feet. 20 cts.

ELIZABETH HOSS. Bright red dots on pure yellow ground. An excellent variety. 3½ feet. 15 cts.

GLADIATOR. A rugged, strong-growing variety, which withstands our summer storms better than almost any other Canna. The flowers are bright yellow, thickly spotted with crimson; blooms profusely. Heads are unusually large and borne on long, strong stalks with tough, deep green foliage. 5 feet. 20 cts.

GLADIOFLORA. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like large gladioli. Petals are rounded and so wide they overlap each other. Color is crimson, changing to carmine-rose, edged with gold. We consider Gladioflora without parallel among recent productions in all points of shape, size and coloring. Truly a magnificent sort. 3½ feet. 50 cts.

HALLEY'S COMET. A striking addition to our galaxy of stars. The plant is a healthy, vigorous grower with green foliage, and flowers that catch the eye—large and of blazing scarlet, the throat a pure yellow, and a narrow thread of yellow all around each petal's wavy edge. Among the very finest of the new varieties. Sure to please. 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts.

HIAWATHA. Variegated foliage. Large flowers with broad, crimped petals. Color delicate rosy pink, with border of clear cerise. 3 feet. 25 cts.

KING HUMBERT. King of all Cannas. In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which under ordinary cultivation will measure 6 inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings, while the foliage is broad and massive, and of a rich coppery bronze, with brownish green markings. 5 feet. 25 cts.

GRAND PRIZE CANNA, LOUISIANA. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, where all the finest Cannas were on exhibition, Louisiana was pronounced the finest orchid-flowering kind in existence. The words of commendation that come from our customers, and the magnificent showing of bloom which this great plant makes on our trial-grounds—as compared with other Cannas in this class heretofore introduced—convinces us that Louisiana will continue to hold its lead for some years yet. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing a thick mass of glossy green foliage; its flowers are like beautiful orchids; size often more than 7 inches across, and every inch a vivid scarlet. It blooms tremendously, often four or five stalks flowering at one time. Height, 7 feet. 25c.

MRS. KATE GRAY. This glorious creation, a cross between Mad. Crozy and Italia, is one of the finest Cannas in our list. Flowers reach the limit in size and quality, and are borne profusely. Color soft orange, delicately shaded with carmine. Distinct, dotted yellow throat. 6 feet. 20 cts.

NEW YORK. The leaves alone reaches up to 5 feet high. They are a deep rich purple-plum color that would make the plant itself attractive even if it had no flowers; but it has five or six stalks of them at once on every well-fed plant. Flowers with five petals 5 to 6 or 7 inches across. Color almost scarlet, and all above the foliage. 35 cts.

PILLAR OF FIRE. The giant of its class; flowers bright crimson-scarlet, borne in erect spikes like blazing torches; continuous bloomer. 6 to 7 feet. 25 cts.

PRES. MCKINLEY. Deep, rich crimson flowers, beautifully formed. A compact grower. Excellent for bordering beds of tall Cannas. 2½ feet. 15 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERING PURPLE-FOLIAGED CANNA, WYOMING. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange-colored, true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. Height, 9 feet. 15c.



French Cannas

STANDARD CANNAS

Price, unless noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices

Alphonse Bouvier. Green foliage; flowers large, bright crimson. A grand red Canna. 6 feet.

Austria. Plants set out early in the season will, before midsummer, form clumps with 20 to 30 strong stems, each stem surmounted by tall spikes of golden yellow flowers standing upright like immense lilies. Massive clumps, 6 to 7 feet high.

Allemania. A splendid variety. The outer petals are bright scarlet with a broad yellow border, the inside colors being scarlet and dark red, beautifully mottled and variegated. 5 feet. 15 cts.

Charles Henderson. A splendid, dwarf, compact grower, throwing up erect, compact heads of bloom of immense size. Color dark crimson, center of the flowers marked with gold pencilings.

California, or Klondike. A pure, rich orange-gold; no other like it. Has a good habit of growth, large flowers, erect head and blooms freely; green foliage. A color that always looks well. 4 feet. 15 cts.

David Harum. Dark bronze foliage. Strong grower and one of good substance and not too compact. Color is a bright vermilion-scarlet dotted with crimson spots. 3 feet.

Egandale. Bronze foliage; strong, compact flower-spikes; color currant-red. The finest Canna of its color. 4 feet.

George Washington. Deep, velvety crimson, beautifully shaded; flowers large. 3½ feet.

Italia. Flowers nearly as large as those of Austria; bright golden yellow, with a large blotch of bright scarlet on each petal, in the style of Queen Charlotte, but the lower petal is usually 2 inches wide. 4 feet.

Mad. Crozy. Immense flower-heads of the deepest vermilion; gold-bordered; petals very wide; foliage green. The standard Canna. 4 feet.

Mlle. Berat. Soft dark pink, with a rose sheen; very dainty and effective. 4 feet.

Philadelphia. One of the most satisfactory crimson Cannas yet introduced; richly covered with fine, large flowers the whole season. 3 feet.

Pennsylvania. Tall grower; flowers orange-crimson. One of the best. Flowers sometimes measure 7 inches across. 6 feet.



Wm. Agnew Dahlia

Queen Charlotte. The center of the flower is bright scarlet, bordered with a wide band of pure gold encircling each petal, which produces a very novel and beautiful effect. 4 feet.

Triumph. A handsome shade of deep, rich crimson. Large flowers in fine, well-built trusses, borne erect on strong stems. A good vigorous grower and constant bloomer. 3 feet.

Venus. The color is a gay, rosy pink with a mottled border of creamy yellow. It blooms splendidly with heads erect and flowers bright, because the old ones drop off as fast as the new ones come. Has a good constitution; green foliage. 4 feet. 20 cts.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is one flower in which it seems that almost perfection has been reached. For this reason, perhaps, it is somewhat neglected. In Texas, if strong roots be planted early, they can be had in bloom as early as May 1, and will continue to bloom until winter. Last fall our Dahlias bloomed until the end of Nov.

Strong roots of all varieties, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., except where noted

Jack Rose. Decorative. This Novelty Dahlia has derived its name from its rich color, which is almost identical with the famous General Jacqueminot rose. The valuable features of this variety are so many that little is left to be desired. The leading quality is the size and color—a brilliant crimson-red with fiery tones in the center of the flower, the whole overlaid with a soft maroon. Flowers measure 5 to 6 inches across and one plant will produce from 20 to 30 at a time. Unsurpassed for use as a cut-flower. 40 cts.

Sylvia. Flowers of fine form and full to the center, which is white shading to a soft pink on the rim. Petals of great substance. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, and bushy. An early and profuse bloomer. The fine, shapely flowers are set on very long stems.

Elsa. White suffused and edged pink.

Emily. Very large white, heavily tipped soft lilac.

Countess of Lonsdale. Exquisite shade of salmon.

A. D. Livoni. Very valuable as the best clear pink.

Magnificently formed flowers, perfectly full—double, of a beautiful soft pink. The petals are quilled, of fine substance and closely formed about the center.

M. D. Hallock. Pure yellow, full and free-flowering.

Clifford W. Bruton. Rich, deep lemon-yellow flowers are produced on tall, stiff stems, making them desirable for cutting. Early and very free bloomer.

Arabella. Primrose, tipped old-rose and lavender.

Henry Patrick. A superb white Dahlia of large size.

Frank Smith. Rich, dark purplish maroon, tipped pinkish white; blooms early and continues until frost.

Bon Ton. Deep, rich garnet.

Volkin. Clear lemon-yellow.

Winsome. Pure white; very showy.

Orlando. Buff-salmon shaded with rose and amber.

Lucy Fawcett. Canary-yellow, striped with a rich wine-color.

Kriemhilde. In color it is of a brilliant pink, gradually shading lighter to the center, which is at first a creamy white, changing to pure white; of sturdy habit, free growth, producing freely and continuously its exquisite blooms on long stems, making it an ideal flower for cutting. 30 cts.

Mrs. Hartong. Rich, golden bronze.

Standard Bearer. Rich, fiery scarlet.

White Swan. Fine pure white. One of the best of the show varieties.

Wm. Agnew. Vivid glowing scarlet.

Delphiniums (Hardy Larkspur)

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border; attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. Plant early in spring in well-enriched, deep soil in a sunny position. Cut out the old flower-spikes as soon as they have finished flowering, and an almost continuous display of bloom will be the result. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

***Funkia* (Plantain Lily)**

The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

***Gaillardia grandiflora* (Blanket Flower)**

Of all hardy perennials, the *Gaillardia* is perhaps the most satisfactory. Begins to bloom in early summer and continues until after first frosts. Plant is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with center of brownish red, while petals are shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Chrysanthemums

Many of the *Chrysanthemums* are perfectly hardy. For descriptions and prices, see pages 42 and 43.

Crinum

The *Crinum* resembles the *Amaryllis* very closely. In fact, it is sometimes difficult to say which is *Crinum* and which is *Amaryllis*.

Kirki. The flowers are fragrant, petals broad and white, with a deep reddish purple stripe through the center. Usually two flower-stalks are sent up, each bearing a large cluster of from 12 to 20 flowers. Large bulbs, 50 cts.

Amabile. Flowers white, flushed and tipped with deep rose, a most chaste and dainty color. Blooms profusely and multiplies rapidly. Sure to please. In fact, we cannot praise this too highly. After the clumps become well established it will bloom continually from July till November. It is excellent for cut-flower work, as it lasts several days after being cut. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Kunthianum. Vigorous-growing and abundant bloomer from New Grenada. This is a grand species with splendid flowers of dull white, tinged with rosy red. 35 cts.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora

A beautiful hardy border plant, 15 to 18 inches high; bright golden yellow flowers the entire season. An improved type. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hardy Giant Daisy, The Shasta

Luther Burbank, who has originated so many wonderful new fruits, has turned his attention to flowers, and has astonished the floral world with a Daisy which seems to surpass anything he has ever produced in fruit. It is a perfectly hardy perennial that will be a great addition to bedding plants and to cut-flowers. The plants grow fast and increase rapidly. It is a fine bloomer. A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure 3 1/2 to 4 inches across, and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They have two rows of long, broad, white petals and a yellow center. The foliage grows near the ground and the numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green. It is a wonderfully effective bedding plant, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; extra-strong, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hemerocallis

The well-known yellow Day Lily. Perfectly adapted to our climate and conditions, and should be used extensively. A few of these planted in the border will multiply rapidly and in a few years will furnish a great mass of bloom.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except as noted

Dumortieri. Very dwarf and compact, producing Lily-like blossoms of bright orange.

Flava (Lemon Lily). Crowned by beautiful lemon-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant.

Kwanso (Double Orange Lily). Large, double, copper-colored flowers.

Fulva. Lemon-colored flowers; excellent planted among shrubbery.

Florham. Large, golden yellow, sweet-scented flowers; free-flowering. Very pretty. 20 cts.

Gold Dust. Dwarf-growing plant with medium-sized blooms, of rich golden yellow. One of the finest *Hemerocallis* we have seen. 20 cts.

Helianthus multiflorus plenus

Hardy perennial Sunflower. Double flowers, continually in bloom; very good. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hibiscus, Hardy

Single White. This hardy perennial plant cannot be too highly recommended; very large, fine, white flowers with carmine throat; continuously produced till frosts; makes it one of the most desirable blooming plants. 25 cts.

Single Rose. Splendid rose-tinted flowers. Otherwise same as above. Most effective. 20 cts.

Crimson Eye. Flowers of the very largest size, with petals broad and flat, making each flower as full and round as a dinner-plate. The color is clear, dazzling white, with an intensely brilliant crimson spot at the base of each petal, making a crimson eye 2 inches across in the center of an immense white flower. 20c.

Hollyhock

An old-fashioned favorite of a most ornamental character. The flowers, which are as elegant as a camellia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, orange, pink, red, etc. They require a deep, rich soil, and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom any extra care. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Iris Germanica

The true "Fleur-de-lis," the national flower of France. It is perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere, grows and blooms luxuriantly, particularly if plentifully supplied with water, or if planted in moist situations, as on banks of ponds, etc. Plants well established produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. In beauty, the flowers rival the finest orchids, colors ranging through richest yellows, intense purples, delicate blues, soft mauves, beautiful claret-reds, white, primrose and bronzes of every imaginable shade. This is the best of the *Iris* family for Texas for general outdoor planting.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except where noted

Pallida Dalmatica. One of the finest of the *Germanica* type; of strong, vigorous habit, growing, on good soils, 4 feet high, with exceptionally large, fragrant flowers, standards lavender, falls lavender, shaded blue; exquisite in every way and fine for massing. 25 cts. each.

Alvelrea. Upright petals light blue, falls brilliant purple, blue flaked and feathered.

Candiamus. Light lavender, falls reddish purple.

Fragrans. White edged with blue; falls white with blue penciling.

Honorable. Intense yellow; falls a beautiful bronze.

Innocence. White, edged with blue.

Madam Chereau. Pure white, edged with azure-blue; falls white with blue penciling.

Queen of the Gypsies. Dusky light bronze; falls purplish red.

Mixed Irises. A mixture of all varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Iris Kaempferi

This new *Iris* from Japan rivals the lily in stateliness, the peony in majestic beauty, the orchid in marvelous delicacy and blending of colors, the *chrysanthemum* in profusion, and surpasses almost every plant in size and kingly magnificence of its flowers. Should be planted only in wet places. Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Perennial Phlox

Ismene calathina grandiflora

The flowers are of very large size, like an Amaryllis, of novel form and snowy whiteness, and are also exceedingly fragrant. It is really one of the most lovely of all the great Amaryllis tribe, having a peculiar grandeur which one can appreciate at sight, but cannot describe. Bulbs are large and strong, and begin to flower in two or three weeks after planting, sending up tall flower-stems, which bear several of its magnificent blossoms. As a pot-plant it is grand, and as a garden bulb, treated like a gladiolus, it is one of the choicest of all flowers. We grow large quantities of blooms in the open field in the spring. It is much more easily produced than an Easter Lily, and is just as effective for some purposes. Large-flowering bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lathyrus latifolius

(*Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas*)

A rampant plant, with long, winged stems and tendrils, bearing glaucous green leaves. Flowers vary from white to various shades of rose and purple, large and very showy, borne in clusters on slender stems. Very hardy and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any good soil. Needs lots of space. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pinks

(*Hardy Scotch or Clove-scented*)

Grows about 1 foot high. The flowers are various shades of white, maroon, carmine, and rose, beautifully laced and banded on white grounds; perfectly double and clove-scented. The plants are entirely hardy.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.; field-grown clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., except as noted

Abbottsford. A beautiful deep carmine, marbled with white; rich clove fragrance.

Essex Witch. A fine shade of violet; strong grower; petals finely fringed.

Earle of Carle. A fascinating shade of reddish purple, with lace-like markings of white.

New Hardy Garden Pink, Her Majesty. Flowers extra large, perfectly double, clear snow-white; elegantly fringed and delightfully clove-scented.

Crimson King. Hardy everblooming Carnation. For description, see page 42. 15 cts., each, \$1.50 per doz. Strong field-grown clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

New Hardy Pink, Laura Wilmer. Makes very pretty plants with handsome bluish green foliage; flowers white, with purplish crimson center.

Peonies

While we have gotten some very fine blooms from some plants, many of them have bloomed poorly or not at all. In moist ground or in partially shaded places they may be grown with satisfaction. They have to become well established in the ground, which takes two or three years, before they bloom with any profusion. We can furnish many of the leading varieties in all colors at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy or Perennial Phlox

Our field of Hardy Phlox last season, blooming from June till frost, was a revelation to all who saw it. There is certain to be a heavy demand for it this season. For hardy clumps of brilliantly colored masses of flowers on the lawn, or among the shrubbery, hardy Perennial Phlox take the very first rank. The great, showy heads of bloom are produced in gorgeous profusion from midsummer until checked by frost.

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; field-grown clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Athis. Deep, clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Beranger. Ground-color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink and distinct amaranth-red eye; very dainty.

Bridesmaid. Tall. White, with large crimson-carmine center.

Champs Elysees. Medium. A very bright rosy magenta of an effective shade.

Coquelicot. Medium. A pure orange-scarlet, with crimson eye. The finest and brightest standard red.

Eclairer. Medium. Brilliant rosy magenta, with large, lighter halo; enormous florets.

Eugene Danzenvillier. Tall. Lilac, shading white toward the edges; large, white center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Tall. Pure white, branching. Fine for bedding.

Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with a very faint pink eye; very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during the season. Indispensable as a cut-flower for florists' use.

Pantheon. Large; clear, deep bright pink, with faint halo; a charming variety.

R. P. Struthers. Showy in the extreme; a bright, clear cherry-red, with distinct claret eye. Produces a mass of color that nothing can approach.

White Lady. A magnificent white; large flowers; fine for cut-flowers.

Platycodon

Of the plants tried of late years, this is one of the few that gave the greatest satisfaction. Last season was a very hard one and many plants that ordinarily do well failed entirely, but the *Platycodon* produced a luxuriant crop of lovely large flowers early in the spring, and continued to bloom more or less all through the hot summer and fall and at this date, November, are still blooming. The blue is a clear, decided blue such as is rare in flowers, resembling somewhat the beautiful blue of *Clematis Jackmani*, and the white is a clean, pure white. This plant is certain to become a general favorite when it is better known.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mariesi (Tuberous-rooted Clematis). Bearing grand clusters of lovely, large, bell-shaped violet-blue flowers. 1 foot.

Mariesi alba. Similar to foregoing, but with white flowers. New and very desirable.

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow)

A hardy perennial plant, growing 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems, exquisite double blossoms of the brightest golden color, and as large as cactus Dahlias. As cut-flowers the blossoms last well. In fine, we unhesitatingly regard it as the most desirable introduction among hardy perennials since we got *Clematis paniculata*. It is the most effective flowering plant in cultivation for August and September. Strong plants, which will bloom freely this season, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Santolina incana (Cotton Lavender)

A hardy, half-shrubby, much-branched plant, with small, evergreen, silvery gray leaves and small, globular heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sweet William

The well-known and popular flower. Grows well here. Mixed colors, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster)

This beautiful hardy perennial plant is not quite yet so well known as it should and deserves to be. No garden, large or small, should be without it. As a single specimen or group in the hardy border, it makes for itself a place that cannot be filled by any other hardy plant, while for beds or masses of any size it ranks with the phlox, peony and iris. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high, and begin flowering in July, continuing without interruption till late in October to produce their handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms which are highly valuable for cutting, supplying a shade of color not over plentiful at any season of the year. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tritoma

Pfitzeri. A superb variety, very free-blooming. Color a rich, brilliant orange. Of medium height, and will bloom from summer until fall. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Uvaria grandiflora. (Common Red-hot Poker.) Orange-red spike well above the foliage. 4 to 5 feet. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tuberose, Mexican Single

Of late years we have been slow to offer novelties to our customers, as so many of them have proved a disappointment. Novelties that often have real merit, and are desirable in Europe or in the North, are not suited to the peculiar conditions of our climate in the Southwest. The Mexican Tuberose, however, is a native of the Southwest, and is perfectly at home in

our climate. The flowers grow on tall, stiff stems; pure white, single and delightfully fragrant; withstands all kinds of wind and weather, and can usually be left in the ground all winter, except in latitudes north of Fort Worth, where it would be safest to take the bulbs up in the fall and store them in the cellar during the winter. They begin blooming the first of June and are a mass of white until cut down by frosts. It is one Tuberose that never blights, and the smallest bulb blooms the first season, and generally throws up from five to fifteen flower-stalks. When the first flowers are open, if the stalk is cut and put into a vase of water, it increases the size and whiteness of the flowers. The first stay fresh until all on the spike have opened. It improves for a week and will keep ten days. It pays to give them good cultivation and plenty of water. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Violets

Governor Herrick. A splendid new single Violet. The flowers are rich, dark purple color, and are carried erect on long and strong stems. For freedom of bloom this new variety outclasses all others. Very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Russian. Hardest of all the Violets. Deep, rich blue in color and a very profuse bloomer. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

California. Of the richest dark blue, and is very fragrant; long stems. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Swanley White. Pure white Violet; a good bloomer and very fragrant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Marie Louise. The standard double blue. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

New Violet, Peacock. This is an entrancingly beautiful Violet; the markings of its charming colors are difficult to describe. The prevailing color is white, with delicate tracings and markings of sky-blue. Everybody is charmed with it. 15 cts.



Stokesia cyanea

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants

Abutilons

Beautiful and very popular plants of easy culture, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. They are fine for bedding out during the summer, being a mass of bloom all the while. If kept in pots in summer, they will bloom very freely in the winter. They cannot be too highly recommended, being entirely free from insects of every kind, and will thrive with but little attention.

Assorted colors, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Souvenir de Bonn. Bright green foliage, distinctly edged with a broad band of creamy white and yellow. Color bright orange-red, very effective with its beautifully variegated foliage.

Eclipse. Fine for baskets and vases, trailing in habit. Its foliage is very attractive, beautifully marked dark green and yellow. Flowers bright yellow with crimson throat.

Golden Bells (Golden Fleece). A bright golden yellow Abutilon of strong, vigorous habit and very free-flowering.

Savitzi. Best of all variegated Abutilons. Foliage bright, pleasing green, broadly edged with white.

Enfant Eulalia. A robust grower, bearing bright pink flowers.

Ageratum

Stella Gurney. It is undoubtedly the finest Ageratum yet introduced. Color a deep, even blue, and literally forming a sheet of bloom all summer. Dwarf and compact in growth. One of the best bedding plants to date, and equally valuable for baskets and vases. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Dwarf White. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Anthericum variegatum

Valuable as a decorative plant, being suitable either for the greenhouse, parlor or dining-table. The foliage is a bright grassy green, beautifully striped and margined with creamy white. 15 cts.

Aloysia citriodora (Lemon Verbena)

A shrubby plant, with fragrant, lemon-scented leaves useful in bouquets and vases of cut-flowers; can be kept from year to year in increasing beauty. 10 cts.



Asparagus plumosus

Aspidistra lurida

A very useful and durable decorative plant of strong growth; will succeed in any position; an excellent hall or corridor plant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

Alyssum, Sweet

A useful class of plants for hanging baskets, vases, pots, bedding out or winter blooming, producing fragrant white flowers in great abundance. It continues to bloom the entire season. One of the most useful of summer flowers. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Little Gem. This is one of the finest Alyssums we have ever seen. It is commonly called the Snow-White Carpet Plant, on account of its dwarf habit and profuse-blooming qualities. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Alternanthera

Aurea nana. Bright golden yellow under summer sun; dwarf and compact. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Paronychioides major. This and *A. aurea nana* form the two great bedding varieties of Alternanthera for this climate. Leaves crimson, green and straw-color. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

We offer this year an unusually fine lot of Antirrhinums, seedlings from seed saved from the finest and most beautiful flaked, mottled and striped varieties in cultivation.

White, Red, Pink, Mixed. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)

The dark green branches are arranged in symmetrical whorls. Give the same treatment as any ordinary house plant, in regard to soil, watering, heat and ventilation, and, in addition, syringe the foliage freely every day with fresh water. Must be sent by express; too large to mail. 12 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 20 inches \$3.

Aster (Summer Chrysanthemum)

Beautiful, summer-blooming, chrysanthemum-like flowers of all shades of blue, pink, crimson and white. Mixed colors, from best strains. 5c. each, 50c. per doz.

Queen of the Market. This is a beautiful variety of Asters, blooming very early. Pink, white, blue. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Invincible. One of the finest Asters yet introduced. Very large; a good grower and an excellent bloomer. Pink, white and blue. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Asparagus

Plumosus nanus. One of the handsomest of our foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. Their lasting qualities when cut are remarkable; they retain their freshness for weeks, hence the plant ranks as the most valuable plant we have for bouquets, surpassing maidenhair fern in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.

Plumosus Hatcherii. A new form of the Plumosus, which seems to possess all the grace, delicacy and beauty of its parent, and, in addition, is more robust and vigorous in its growth. It is denser and richer in foliage and grows twice as rapidly as the Plumosus. Small plants, 25 cts., 3-inch pot-plants, 50 cts.

Sprengeri. A most desirable new species, especially useful to grow as a pot-plant for decorative purposes or for planting in suspended baskets; the fronds are frequently 4 feet long, of a rich shade of green, and most useful for cutting, retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. It will make an excellent house plant, as it withstands dry atmosphere, and will succeed in almost any position. The most satisfactory basket plant we know of. Buy one and you will be pleased with it. Strong young plants, 15 cts.; larger, 25 cts.; extra-large, 50 cts., \$1 and \$2.

Azalea Indica

A greenhouse plant, with flowers unsurpassed in beauty, of rich color, and borne in large clusters above the small leaves. The plants bloom from January to April. If selection is left to us, we cannot fail to please you. Our stock of single and double Azaleas, in white, variegated or solid colors, is unusually fine this year. We offer fine, large plants, full of buds ready to open into beautiful flowers, for from \$1.50 up to \$4.

Balsam

These are easy-growing annuals, free bloomers, and well suited to this climate. Best varieties, mixed colors, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Begonias

Treated as geraniums and many other pot-plants, Begonias will be a failure. So many ladies have failed with their Begonias that many of them are discouraged, and do not care to be "bothered with them any more." Yet, when once you learn their requirements, they can be grown as easily as weeds. They need plenty of pot room, good drainage, moist soil and atmosphere and but little sun. Never put them in the sun or wind, though they need light. Use two-thirds of rich, potting soil and one-third coarse, clean sand. Water them frequently and sprinkle the benches or floor, or keep a pan of water in the room to prevent the air from becoming dry.

Prices of all varieties, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

FLOWERING BEGONIAS

Argentea guttata. It has purple-bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silver markings, and is in every way a most beautiful Begonia.

Feastii. Well-known "beefsteak" Begonia. 25 cts.

Marguerite. Leaves bronzy green, somewhat like Metallica; large trusses of light rose-colored flowers.

Purity. Foliage lanceolate, sharply pointed; dark bronze-green on upper surface; flower large, in good-sized panicles; pure white.

Rubra. This is one of the finest acquisitions to our winter-flowering plants; the leaves are dark green, the flowers large, ruby-red, glossy and wax-like. This peculiarity is so marked that when the plants are potted singly in a room their glossy appearance gives the idea that they are artificial. Popular wherever known. 10c.

Thurstonii. A distinct and pretty shrubby variety, with thick, heavy foliage, which is of a rich, metallic green above and bright red underneath; the flowers are a fine pink, rising well above the foliage.

Mme. De Lesseps. Remarkably strong-growing; stiff, upright habit; flowers beautiful light pink, in large pendent panicles.

Sandersonii. One of the best flowering Begonias. The flowers are a scarlet shade of crimson, leaves slightly edged with scarlet.

Alba picta. Long, slender, lance-shaped leaves on short stems, thickly studded with silvery-white.

Rubella. An ornamental Indian species. The flowers are borne on strong stalks one foot above the foliage, in large panicles of pink and white.

REX BEGONIAS

Rubrum. The entire leaf has a pinkish metallic luster which makes it one of the most attractive varieties. The leaf is very large, with a smooth edge, and the plant is a vigorous grower. 25 cts.

Lesoudsii. This is one of the finest of the Rex family. The leaves are of a velvet green, center edged with a silver band, outer edge bright green; a very irregular and pointed leaf. 25c.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

A class of bulbs that is now very popular, as their coloring is bright and flowers large and lasting. They delight in a partially shaded location in soil composed of leaf-mold, sand and well-rotted manure. Single or double flowers as desired. Dry bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bush Eschscholtzia, or Hunnemannia

This is a most beautiful plant, and we want everyone of our customers to plant at least a few on the strength of our recommendation. The plants grow into a shrubby bush and produce large, cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across, on stems 12 inches long. The color is a clear, bright yellow; the petals are broad and crinkled like crushed satin. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Candytuft

A beautiful flower for bedding purposes or cut-flowers; resembles the Alyssum in form, but much larger and more showy. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Caladium, Fancy-Leaved

Among ornamental foliage plants, none are more beautiful in design or gorgeous in coloring than the Fancy-leaved Caladiums. They are simply wonderful in the colorings and markings of the leaves. Some idea of the manner of these variegations may be formed from an illustration, but an artist's brush could not portray the exquisite colors and marvelous combinations. One variety may be regularly dotted with round, raised spots of white on a ground of emerald-green; another be ribbed with pink or scarlet and sprinkled with silver spangles; while a third may be splashed and marbled with white, or shaded almost black. They are of special value for pot culture, and for window- and piazza-boxes. Dry bulbs, 30 cts.

Caladium esculentum

One of the most striking ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, either for pot or lawn planting, a full-sized plant being 4 or 5 feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter. 25 cts.; extra-large, 50 cts.

Cestrum Parqui (Night-Blooming Jasmine)

A plant of strong, shrubby growth, with small, greenish white blossoms, having a delightful odor, which is dispensed freely during the night only; of easy cultivation. 15 cts. to 25 cts.



Caladium esculentum



Chrysanthemums

Carnations

Carnations are almost hardy here, and can easily be kept through the winter by slightly covering the plant with leaves or straw during the coldest weather. Young plants should be set out early in the spring, that they may become thoroughly established in the ground before our hot weather comes; otherwise they will not bloom freely through the summer. It wanted for winter blooming in the house, pinch off all buds as they appear in the summer, and in October take up the plants, pot them, and keep them in a moderately cool room. Water moderately.

White, Pink, Red. In several varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Marguerite Carnations. Very profuse-flowering; with ordinary care, will be in bloom in four months after sowing the seed, and flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; of fine form and large size. Young plants, from pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

The New Hardy Everblooming Carnation "CRIMSON KING"

Everybody has asked for a Carnation that would live out in the garden during the winter. We have pleasure in offering this new plant, as it will fill the bill. It is absolutely hardy, standing even the Canadian winters in the yard. It blooms all summer long, never a day that you cannot cut blossoms. By potting up in the fall you can have flowers in the house all winter. The color is a rich crimson; the fragrance is delicious. We know of no plant that will give so much satisfaction as Crimson King. It has bloomed freely for us all during the hot, dry summer, and in mild winters we have seen it blooming in the gardens in January in Fort Worth. It is one of the very best things we have ever offered. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; field-grown plants, 15c.; extra-strong plants, 25 cts.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

Very handsome and easily grown. See Cockscomb, page 44.

Chrysanthemum

The following list comprises the very cream of the many new and desirable varieties which were leading prize winners in the Chrysanthemum shows of New York, Chicago and other large cities. Besides the new sorts offered, we still have the best of our older varieties. Every year we cull out the poor sorts and keep the best ones, so that we grow none but the best. Nearly all the varieties will grow and bloom outdoors before severe weather sets in. The later-blooming varieties, however, should be taken up, put in pots and kept in a light, moderately warm room in cold weather. In this way, some varieties may be kept in bloom until Christmas. Chrysanthemums should have a very rich soil and a sunny location. Give plenty of water from the time the buds first appear until they are in full bloom. The plants should be pinched back while growing to give them good shape, and all the weaker buds should be removed. To have plants blooming in the house, take them up and put them in 6- or 8-inch pots any time during wet, cloudy weather in September. They should be well shaded for a few days until they begin growing.

Notable and New Varieties

Our selection from the following list, \$1.50 per doz.

EDMOND ALBE. For an all-round, A No. 1 Chrysanthemum, this is one of the best. In color a soft, satin-pink. In form a globular incurve, very large, borne on a stiff, sturdy stem with a short neck which does not gooseneck. Fully 95 per cent of the blooms come perfect. Blooms the middle of October. 20 cts.

PATTY. A beautiful "live" shade of soft Enchantress-pink. A pretty incurving variety; dwarf; a fine late sort. 15 cts.

PACIFIC SUPREME. A fine new seedling of Glory of the Pacific, its beautiful pink being intermediate between Pacific and Wm. Duckham. 15 cts.

PERFECT TILLAR. One of the largest blooms that we have ever seen, both deep and broad. Color bright crimson with gold reverse; reflexes until it shows pure crimson. A magnificent bloomer, producing a profusion of good-sized flowers, even in dry weather. 15 cts.

GLORIA. This promises to be a fine addition to the number of good lasting Chrysanthemums. It is a beautiful light, clear pink, incurving and very double. We tried it the past season outside, and, though it was very dry, our Gloria plants produced some beautiful blooms. It is a seedling of October Frost; blooms very early. 20 cts.

BLACK HAWK. The largest and most beautiful dark crimson-scarlet yet introduced; looks like crimson-velvet, the very shade so much desired in Chrysanthemums; flowers of immense size on fine, stiff stems. 15c.

LYNNWOOD HALL. Glistening snow-white of the largest size; perfectly incurved, of elegant finish and with stiff stem and beautiful foliage; its fine color and massive build are remarkable in a commercial sort of such excellent keeping qualities. This makes it especially desirable when used for cut-flowers. 15 cts.

CHADWICK IMPROVED. Pure snow-white, never tints; should have been called Snow-White Chadwick; has all the grandeur of the original with absolute purity of color; grand late variety. 20 cts.

ROSE POCKETT. Chrome and old-gold; of enormous spread; beautiful massive form, very broad, but finely incurving. Truly a magnificent sort, and one that is giving great satisfaction. 20 cts.

GLITTER. A beautiful, solid yellow ball, 6 inches in diameter; very showy; a fine grower and good bloomer. 15 cts.

DOLLY DIMPLE. One of the finest yellow Chrysanthemums we have ever seen. We grew them this past season 5 and 6 inches across, with as many as twenty blooms on a plant. A pure canary-yellow; a rather flat, inrolling, incurved kind, of great spread and fine foliage. 20 cts.

New Chrysanthemums, continued

GOLDEN GLOW. Bright yellow, of velvety finish; fine stem and foliage. Flower $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very desirable on account of its time of blooming, being the earliest yellow on the market. 15 cts.

YELLOW TOUSSETT. A sport from Clementine Toussett, with all of its good qualities, throwing up immense blooms on long, graceful stems. In color it surpasses anything we know for a deep yellow, having almost a tint of bronze, but clear enough to be distinct from the bronze type. 25 cts.

General Collection of Chrysanthemums

Cream of the Old and New Sorts

Price, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., except as noted

WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Polly Rose. This is one of the prettiest of all the early varieties; being a sport from Glory of the Pacific, it has all the parent's good qualities, together with a perfect color—pure paper-white. Very easy to grow; fine for pots.

Mrs. H. Weeks. An immense flower with broad, claw-like petals, incurving to form a globe of white, a few outer petals reflexing. Of medium height; easily grown.

White Bonaffon. One of the most useful of the white Chrysanthemums. Color very fine and pure, splendid form; one of the best; 3 feet; late midseason.

Miss. Margaret Desjouis. Pure white, with paper-like texture; very large and smoothly incurved.

October Frost. The most magnificent of all early whites; large and full; strong grower and fine bloomer. 15 cts.

Mrs. Jerome Jones. A large, creamy white; incurved.

Silver Wedding. A beautiful, clear white; large size and a good bloomer.

Mrs. Henry Robinson. A magnificent new white in every way, with broad, incurving petals of great substance, gradually forming into a perfect ball of snowy whiteness.

YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Robert Halliday. Still near the top of the list of early yellows. It has taken several years to show its possibilities, but it has attained wide popularity, and deservedly so; it is indispensable; very large, when well grown.

Major Bonaffon. Easy of cultivation and incurved form, being one of the best, and the certainty with which a crop is produced from year to year has deservedly placed it foremost among yellows.

Golden Wedding. Generally considered to be the best yellow for this section.

Comoleta. Clear, bright yellow; fine pot-plant; foliage up to the flower.

PINK CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Helen Frick. A fine, late, dark pink Japanese incurve; stem and foliage good.

Mrs. Perrin. An excellent bloomer; good, early, light pink.

Dr. Enguehardt. A beautiful deep pink; incurved; fine for yard or pot.

Miss. Jeanne Rosette. An enormous Thanksgiving pink, very full and compact. A fine companion for the Chadwicks and Nonin for late cutting; the stem and foliage are perfect, the blooms as deep as they are wide.

R. B. Cant. A large, bright, pink.

RED AND BRONZE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

L. Africaine. A giant, velvety crimson. 15 cts.

President Cleveland. A beautiful bronze-yellow.

John Shrimpton. Deep bronze and crimson.

Edgar Saunders. Very large; deep bronze, tinged with yellow.

POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These little blooms, in all the colors of the 'mum family, are delightful in the extreme and, grown in sprays, are very ready growers through the autumn. They are used with beautiful effect in many situations where the big flowers would be out of place, and they have the added delight of belonging to the season. We have known one plant to have over 1,500 blooms on it at one time. White, bronze, yellow, pink, red, etc. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

H. M. Smith. Rosy mauve, with pure white ring around the disc; fine, stiff stems. 20 cts.

Peter Pan. Fawn-color; star-shaped; very dainty and artistic. 15 cts.

Mary Richardson. Has color like sunshine on old-gold, with a salmon bronzy tinge; extremely fine; a beautiful grower, producing fine sprays. 15 cts.

Ronald Ferguson. Pure white, small flowers in immense sprays; petals slightly cupped; very distinct. 15 cts.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

We have ten to fifteen varieties of Chrysanthemums, in all the various shades of color, that are perfectly hardy. When once planted, they continue to grow and bloom year after year. They are very useful for permanent work, and should not be overlooked. They should be planted in a bed to themselves, where they will not be disturbed. The beds should be well fertilized every year. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Coccoloba platyclada

Plant of very singular and interesting growth, stem and branches growing in flat, broad joints; well suited for vases and rustic work. 15 cts. and 25 cts.

Coleus

Coleus are tender and should not be put out-of-doors till the ground is quite warm. In this latitude it is best to wait till the middle of April, or even the first of May, before planting them in the open ground. In southern Texas they may be planted a month earlier, but we strongly advise our customers not to order Coleus in January and February, as they often do. Even if the plants live (which is doubtful), they will not thrive and show color until warm weather. We grow a large list of the leading varieties and can usually furnish them by the thousands; but, if many are wanted, it would be well to correspond with us in February or March. If we receive orders at least one month before the plants are needed, we can make specially low prices. We have not space here to give descriptions of varieties; but, as stated above, we grow most of the leading kinds. We have ten varieties of the very best in colors ranging from a bright golden yellow to a velvety crimson, almost black. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Cockscomb

President Thiers. One of the most beautiful and showy of all bedding plants, having a large, comb-like bloom, measuring 10 inches across. It is dwarf in habit and is often used as a border plant. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Cosmos

Mixed. Autumn-flowering plants of rapid growth, making large bushes 5 feet high, and as broad across, which are a mass of elegant foliage when they begin to bloom. From September to November, each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms 2 to 4 inches in diameter in all colors from white to deep red. Half-hardy annuals. Young plants, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Klondyke, or Everblooming. The finest of all Cosmos. Blossom a brilliant orange-color. It starts blooming about June and blooms until frost. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.



Dianthus, or Hardy Pinks

***Cycas revoluta* (Sago Palm)**

These are probably the most valuable decorative plants grown, both for lawn and house decoration; their heavy, glossy, deep green fronds resist alike the gas, dust and cold to which decorative plants are frequently exposed. We have an exceptionally fine lot in popular sizes for house decoration. 75 cts. to \$6.

The most useful Palms of other sorts, in sizes convenient for house culture and decoration, are offered on page 48 at prices within reach of all.

Cyperus alternifolius

A grass-like plant, sending up stems to the height of about 2 feet, surmounted by a cluster or whorl of leaves diverging horizontally, giving the plant a very curious appearance. Fine for center of baskets, vases or Warridian cases, or as a water-plant. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

***Dianthus*, or Pinks**

Mixed. Hardy and free-flowering; well-known and useful. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Bride. This is an extra-fine selection of the large-flowering double white Japan Pink, the very best strain we have ever seen. The flowers resemble a white carnation. They are produced in great abundance, and are borne on long, stiff stems. 10 cts. each. 75 cts. per doz.

Dew Plant

A dense, rapid-growing, trailing plant, with succulent leaves and stems and small pink flowers. Very useful for hanging baskets, window-boxes, rockeries, etc. Stands the heat, dust, drought and wind better than almost any other vine. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

***Epiphyllum* (Lobster Cactus)**

A wonderfully free bloomer, frequently flowering three or four times during the year. Of drooping, weeping habit; the flowers are bright and beautiful. It is of the easiest culture, will bloom for everybody, and we can recommend it as being very handsome. 10 cts.

***Double Feverfew* (*Pyrethrum*)**

This is the well-known double white Feverfew, so valuable for cut-flowers, and suitable for pot or garden culture. The blossoms are freely borne on stems 18 inches high. They produce immense crops of double, daisy-like flowers all through the summer. The plants are perfectly hardy, and thrive and spread from year to year with little care. 10 cts.

**Ferns**

Most Ferns require a shady, moist situation, and for this reason many of the leading kinds offered in the average catalogue will not succeed in northern or western Texas or in Oklahoma. In the southern or eastern parts of the state, and in Louisiana and Arkansas, nearly all Ferns succeed well. As Fort Worth is situated in the more difficult region, we have made a special study of the Ferns best suited to this section, and are now able to offer several kinds that will succeed with any average treatment. The *Nephrolepis* family, of which the well-known Boston Fern is a member, has furnished us with so many beautiful species of late years, and they all succeed so well here, that there is little use for any other kinds.

***Nephrolepis superbissima*.** Entirely distinct from all other crested forms, the fronds being heavily imbricated with the pinnæ overlapping, making them very dense and compact. In color it is of a rich, dark green; of sturdy habit; the fronds, being firm and rigid, never break down. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.

***Nephrolepis Whitmanii*.** We have never sold a Fern that has created so much favorable comment as the *Whitmanii*. It seems to delight in hot weather and hence seems to be perfectly at home here in the summer. *Whitmanii* is of dwarf growth but equalizes matters by compactness and a wide, stocky shape. The fronds, although even more fine-cut, are more erect, and have proved less liable to revert to the original Boston type. 25 cts.; by express, 3-inch pots, 40 cts.; 6-inch pots, \$1; 8-inch pots, \$2.50.

***Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis* (The Boston Fern).** This popular Fern has proved one of the best decorative plants of recent introduction. The fronds are much larger than in the common Sword Fern, and do not stand so stiff, but droop over in a graceful manner. Excellent for making large specimen plants; also very fine for hanging baskets. Strong and rapid grower. Small plants, 15c.; large, 25c.; fine specimens, 50c. to \$3.



Ferns, continued

***Nephrolepis elegantissima*.** This is an aristocrat among all the *Nephrolepis*, and is unquestionably the finest of the lot; is a sport from the Pierson Fern in which the plummy peculiarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed than in the original; the side pinnae, being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, make both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while, at the same time, the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with the fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. Small plants, 15 cts.; large, 50 cts. to \$2.

***Maidenhair*.** A most beautiful and delicate Fern, with dainty, graceful fronds. The stems are of a rich brown, and resemble human hair, hence the name. Needs a moist, shady place. This should not be confused with the *Asparagus plumosa*, which is so often incorrectly called the Maidenhair Fern. The one is a Fern and the other an asparagus. 25 cts.

FANCY FERNS

We have several kinds of Fancy Ferns, suitable for Fern-dishes, which are beautiful in themselves and grow nicely for the first few months; but, in hot weather they either die or stand still, and of course lose their beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Fuchsias

Fuchsias require about the same treatment as begonias. Use light soil, with one-fourth clean, coarse builders' sand. Keep in a cool, partially shaded place and out of the wind. They will flourish and bloom freely till July, when they may as well be thrown away, as here it is difficult and disappointing to try to keep them alive through August and September.

Price, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

The Black Prince. A misnomer as far as color is concerned, being of a bright, waxy carmine; tube and petals large and broad, with pale green tips; large, open pale pink corolla, a wonderfully symmetrical habit, and the best all-round Fuchsia we know of.

Rosains Patri. A variety unsurpassed among all the Fuchsias, with white corolla. Tube and sepals are brilliant, deep scarlet, thick and leathery in texture; corolla is very large, double and pure white.

White Phenomenal. The largest Fuchsia we have yet seen. The tube and sepals are bright coral-red, beautifully formed. The corolla, nearly 2½ inches across, is of the purest white. 15 cts.

Wave of Life. Golden foliage; dark purple, single flower. A beautiful variety.

Purple Prince. Fine double variety; sepals scarlet; corolla a beautiful, distinct blue; very dwarf.

Elm City. A very pretty variety and one that is always in demand. Although not a new variety, yet it is one of the best. Sepals a rich crimson; corolla deep purple and very double; free-flowering and easy to grow.

Speciosa. Habit is erect and compact, presenting a decidedly neat and attractive appearance as a pot-plant. The fine star-shaped flowers are produced in profusion. The flowers are 4 inches or more in length; tube and sepals bright rose; corolla brilliant carmine.

Ficus elastica

The well-known Rubber Plant; 12 to 15 inches, beautifully leaved, 75 cts., \$1 and \$3, each.

Geraniums**Varieties of Special Merit**

Price, except where noted, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ANNAIS SEGALAS. Strong, robust grower, of splendid habit, with dark, rich, deeply zoned foliage of good substance; the flowers are large and of almost perfect form; trusses are immense, produced with wonderful freedom; color is a bright salmon-carmine, brightening toward the center; a grand acquisition to any collection. 20 cts.



Single Geranium

BERTHE DE PRESILLY. Large, semi-double flowers, profusely produced in splendid trusses the entire season. It is, in fact, one of the best bedding light pinks we have, and is a fit companion to the old favorite and standby, S. A. Nutt.

COL. THOMAS. Distinct in color and exceptionally attractive, the color being a pleasing shade of deep cardinal-red, apparently covered with purplish sheen, deepening toward the center of the large, well-formed handsome, semi-double flowers; the trusses are medium-sized, but borne in the greatest profusion; habit dwarf, vigorous and branching. An easy variety to grow.

COUSIN JANIE. In this we have an exceptionally fine addition to the very dwarf and free-flowering class. Excellent both as pot-plant and a low bedder. The habit is most desirable, dwarf and branching; flowers abundantly produced in fine trusses; beautiful, clear, rich pink, slightly spotted light red, gradually shading to a distinct white center.

DAGATA. Dwarf, robust but compact grower; the individual flowers are magnificent semi-double; trusses are gigantic and produced in marvelous profusion. The color is a remarkably beautiful shade of mauve-rose, with large blotches of white at the base of upper petals; very striking and effective; a constant bloomer.

E. H. TREGO. In this it would seem that the model of perfection in Geraniums had been reached. It is one of the most beautiful shades of dazzling scarlet, with an exquisite, soft, velvety finish on a saffron ground. The flowers are large, semi-double and very often measure 2 inches in diameter—produced in enormous trusses, in great profusion. Considered exceptionally valuable for bedding. 15 cts.

JULES VASSEUR. Semi-double Cyclops of an exceptional and strikingly handsome color—bright cardinal-red, with a distinct white eye, a slight violet shading on the upper petals; a strong, robust grower; the foliage is rich green, slightly feathered; clean and healthy. Magnificent.

MME. LANDRY. The florets are very large, and borne in enormous trusses, often measuring 20 inches in circumference, on long stems held well above the foliage; color is a distinct salmon-pink, with a slight shading of scarlet. Double.

MRS. LAWRENCE. Unsurpassed as a bedder. The color is an artistic shade of bright satiny salmon-pink, slightly tinged white. We are satisfied that its distinct and graceful form will place it in the front rank.

MADAME LAPORTE BISQUIT. A very strong, robust, semi-dwarf and compact grower. The foliage

Geraniums of Special Merit, continued

is large, handsome and deeply zoned; flowers large; trusses immense, and freely produced; color an exquisite shade of rich, light salmon-rose, shading lighter to an almost white margin at the edge of petals. A variety which we are confident will win a place in popular favor. Double.

MARQUISE DE CASTELLANE. Beautiful soft crimson, varying to tomato-red. The flowers are very large, perfect in form and borne in large trusses, profusely produced on long, rigid stems; the foliage is large and of heavy texture, slightly zoned. Double.

SEDUCTEUR (Double Bruant). Beautiful salmon-pink, bordered white; a long-stemmed, free-blooming, double sort which stands the bedding exposure admirably. 20 cts.

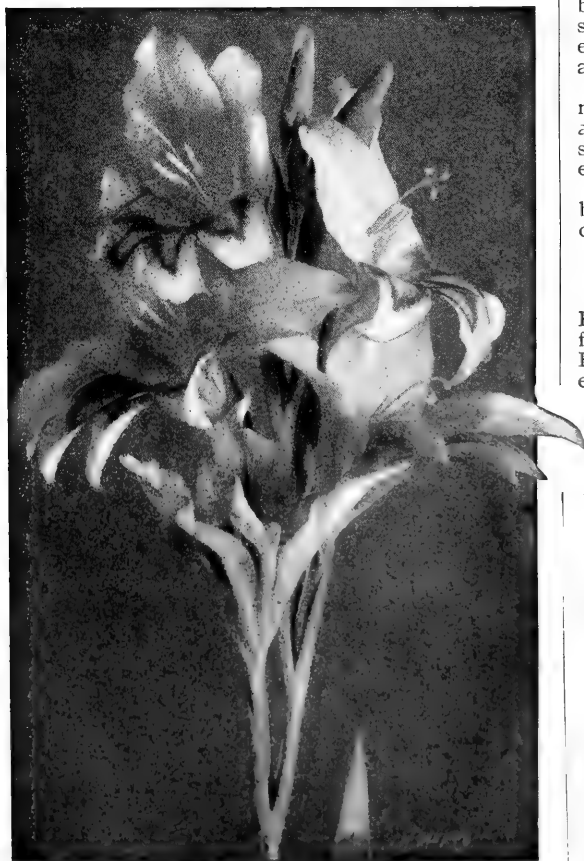
TELEGRAPH. Strong, robust grower; of exceptional value as a bedder. It has an ironclad constitution and stands all weathers with perfect immunity. Mammoth, dark green foliage, with heavy chocolate zone; enormous trusses of beautiful Lincoln-red. Has become quite a favorite.

VICTOR GROSSET. Bright, rich shade of apricot-salmon bordering on vermilion-scarlet; valuable acquisition to a color in which good varieties are scarce; stands summer well, blooming freely; strong, healthy constitution and splendid habit; excellent trusses and flowers.

STANDARD GERANIUMS*Cream of the Old and Newer Varieties*

Prices, except where noted: Strong, healthy plants from 2½-inch pots, all named, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. Plants from 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

When Geraniums are wanted by the 100 or 1,000, write for special prices, giving the names, size and quantity wanted.



Gladioli

Alphonse Ricard. Large, semi-double flowers, often measuring 2 inches in diameter, borne in enormous trusses, on long stalks, and so freely produced as nearly to conceal the foliage, almost every joint producing a flower-stem; blooms all season. Scarlet.

Beaute Poitevine. A great favorite. The color is a beautiful shade of shrimp-pink, delicately shading to white; the flowers are large; splendid trusses. A most profuse bloomer the entire season and unexcelled as a pot-plant. Semi-double.

Fleuve Blanc. Color pure white; florets are very large and just semi-double enough to give them a fine finish; enormous trusses on long stems held well above the foliage.

General Grant. Bright vermilion, full-round florets borne in large trusses on long stems. Double.

Granville. Color the most beautiful shade of dark rose-pink, white blotches on base of upper petals; large florets borne in enormous trusses, held well above the foliage. Single.

Jacquerie. One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson-scarlet. One of the finest of single Geraniums; always in heavy demand.

Jean Dornis. Plant robust but compact; good large trusses, held well above the foliage; grand semi-double flowers; salmon and dawn, softening toward the outer edges to a lighter clear shade. Good for pots; habit similar to Beaute Poitevine.

Mme. Charlotte. Clear, distinct, rosy salmon, shading lighter toward the outer edges—a combination that is pleasing and attractive. Double.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon; semi-dwarf; stands the sun perfectly. A splendid bloomer and unsurpassed as a bedder.

Mme. Recamier. Double; snow-white; strong and vigorous grower. In our opinion this is the finest double white that we have among the standard sorts.

Peter Henderson. A magnificent representative of the Bruant race; grand in health, habit and size of bloom; large flowers and trusses of extraordinary splendor produced in great profusion. The color is an excellent shade of poppy-red, a color that carries well, and for bedding shows as far as it can be seen.

S. A. Nutt. This is the standard dark red Geranium, more generally used than any other, both as a pot-plant and for bedding. Brilliant, deep scarlet with maroon shading; a compact, vigorous grower. We have an exceptionally large, strong, healthy stock of this sort.

Spaulding's Pet. Rich, dark crimson; blooms borne on long stems well above the plant; the best crimson bedder we know of for our climate.

SCENTED GERANIUMS

Apple. The most delightful of all Scented Geraniums. Foliage round, smooth and large, with pure apple fragrance. A strong-growing and handsome plant. Fine large plants, from seed; the true variety. 25 cts.; extra-large plants, 50 cts.

Balm. Large foliage; deliciously fragrant.

Oak. Leaves marked with black.

Attar of Roses. One of the sweet-scented.

Rose-scented. Two kinds, one with a broad leaf and another more finely cut.

IVY GERANIUMS

We have a fine assortment of Ivy Geraniums in all colors. These are very valuable for both pots and hanging baskets, as well as window-boxes, etc. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Gladioli

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of summer-blooming bulbs, and has tall spikes of flowers, some 2 feet or more in height; often several spikes spring up from the same bulb. It is a good plan to plant bulbs at two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart, so that there may be a continual succession of flowers. The Gladiolus likes a rich soil, full sun and some support for its splendid heavy flower-spikes.

We have planted the Gladiolus in open field the past few seasons with remarkable success.

Gladioli, continued

They may be left in the ground from one season to another, and are fast coming to be classified among our most beautiful and useful perennials.

We have this year added to our list some of the very best varieties known.

America. The most beautiful and useful Gladiolus in cultivation. Its color is a soft flesh-pink, very light and slightly tinged with lavender. In growth it is strong and healthy, producing an excellent, dark green foliage and a strong, erect spike of large flowers, well set to show to the best advantage. The flowers are of great substance and gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. The form of both flower and spike is perfection itself, and they last in bloom a long time before fading, owing to their great substance and vigor; but the most remarkable feature is the coloring. Orchids cannot surpass them in their varied and delicate shades, markings and blendings. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Childsii Mixture. A mammoth race. They are so erect as to stand 4 to 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom sometimes 2 feet in length. In this strain every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple-blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throat, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc., and in this peculiar network of charming spots and colors lies one of its special points of unsurpassed beauty. 10 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz.

Groff's Hybrids. The flowers grow to an immense size, often measuring 6 and 7 inches across. In coloring they are unequalled; every tint heretofore known in Gladioli is represented, and many new ones also, especially among the blue, lilac, and heliotrope shades. We offer the true stock in mixture. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Meadowdale Mixture. Including the largest number of the most magnificent varieties of any popular mixture of commerce. This mixture has been tried beside several other mixtures and compared very favorably with the most expensive. First size, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; second size, 35 cts. per doz.

Gandavensis Mixture. This is an excellent mixture of beautiful clear colors in all shades of the Gandavensis type. 40 cts. per doz.

Mammoth Pink and Rose. These are of very fine quality. 60 cts. per doz.

Heliotrope

These plants are universal favorites, on account of their delightful fragrance. They flower equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot-plants in winter.

Blue and White. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hibiscus

A rapid-growing tropical shrub, with rich, glossy foliage and large, showy blossoms. It blooms freely through our hottest weather, and is one of the most satisfactory plants of this climate.

Prices, except where noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Aurantiaca. Large, double, orange-colored flowers; an early and profuse bloomer.

Grandiflora. Rich, glossy foliage, with crimson-scarlet flowers.

Peachbloss. One of the finest plant novelties of recent years. Flowers double, 4 to 5 inches across; rich, clear pink with small, deep crimson center—an entirely new and most beautiful shading. Blooms freely even on small plants. Good as house-plant or planted out in the garden. 20 cts.

Miniatus. Semi-double flowers, brilliant vermilion-scarlet; very handsome.

Subviolaceus. The largest-flowering of the Hibiscus family. A beautiful shade of bright crimson, tinted with violet.

Versicolor. Very large, single flowers, beautifully striped with crimson, rose and white.

Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum)

An odd plant of dwarf habit, with leaves covered with crystal globules, from which it takes its name. 5 cts.

Ivies

German or Parlor Ivy (Senecio scandens). A rapid-growing and succulent kind, well adapted for covering trellis-work quickly or training in the parlor; leaves glossy green and flowers yellow, in clusters. 10 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy (Linaria Cymbalaria). A neat and delicate plant of trailing habit, with small, bright green, ivy-shaped leaves and diminutive, light violet flowers; well adapted for hanging baskets, vases, etc. 10 cts.

English Ivy. See Hardy Vines, page 25.

Ipomoea (Moonflower)

Learii. This handsome new climber, a native of Ceylon, has large, deep azure-blue flowers with crimson bars, and is frequently called the "Blue Moonflower." When grown with the white one, the contrast is striking and very effective. If you want something really handsome, buy this. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Noctiflora. This still continues one of the most popular vines in existence. For easy culture, rapid growth and freedom of bloom, it has no equal. The flowers are pure white, 6 inches in diameter, and open at night and on dull days. 15 cts., each, \$1.50 per doz.

Impatiens Sultani

Of compact, neat habit, and a perpetual bloomer; the flowers are of a peculiar brilliant rosy scarlet. 1½ inches in diameter and produced very freely. The pods, when ripe, fly open, scattering the seeds. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., large plants, 25 cts. each.

Jasmines

Cape. Flowers large, white, fragrant; foliage rich, glossy. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Catalonian. Foliage fine; flowers white, star-shaped; very fragrant; hardy. 10 cts. to 25 cts.

Gracillimum. A new Jasmine, and remarkable for its freedom of bloom. Beautiful, pure white flowers, borne in clusters. Delightfully fragrant. In bloom from October to February. 20 cts.

Grand Duke. Easily grown; flowers double, creamy white, very fragrant. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Maid of Orleans. A very attractive new sort, with good-sized double flowers, blooming profusely all summer; shining pale green foliage. We predict for it a rapid sale, as it is much easier to handle than other Cape Jasmines, and, as a whole, more desirable. 25 cts.

Lantanas

There has been a wonderful improvement in the Lantanas in the last few years. We offer a number of new varieties which are far superior to the old ones. Not that they grow or bloom better in our hot climate, for that is well-nigh impossible, but they offer a greater variety of colors and delicate shades. The plants, too, are much more dwarf and compact in their growth, and hence make neater and more desirable ornaments. We cannot urge the planting of Lantanas too strongly in this hot, dry climate. The plant is equal to the plumbago and superior to nearly everything else in its hardiness and freedom of bloom. Especially to those who "can't raise flowers in Texas" we would recommend this plant. By taking up the plants in fall and potting them, fine flowers may be had in early spring.

Prices, except where noted, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Alba perfecta. White; very fine.

M. Smith. Semi-dwarf; very compact; very free in blooming; umbel and floret of fine size; color reddish orange, with yellow center.

Grand Sultan. Large, orange-red flowers.

Delicatissima, or Weeping Lantana. The trailing or creeping variety, with slender stems, fine leaves and dainty flowers of pink and lavender; beautiful for edging and for baskets and boxes.

La Plume d'Or. Beautiful, bright golden yellow.

Horket's Perfection. A very fine variety of Lantana, having a bright variegated foliage. 15 cts.

Comtesse de Biencourt. In color a beautiful pink, tinted with cream.

Versicolor. Red, yellow and pink. Opens cream, changes to pink.

Lobelia

Blue. A beautiful dwarf plant, with dark blue flowers, suitable for baskets, rockeries or planting in the open ground. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Marguerites, or Paris Daisies

Very profitable for cut-flowers. Always in active demand because of the many uses to which they are adapted, and also very easily grown and handled.

Mrs. F. Sander. New Marguerite. The most valuable flowering pot-plant which has been offered to the trade since the introduction of the Lorraine Begonia. Unlike all other Marguerites, its color is of the purest glistening white throughout; in size it frequently measures 5 inches across; the center of the flower is a mass of closely arranged fringed florets; these are surrounded or edged by the broad, shining white ray petals, forming a flower which reminds one forcibly of a glorified double pyrethrum. These are produced on long stems with a freedom not known in other varieties of the Marguerite. Strong young plants, ready latter part of April or early in May, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

White. Best white, having a ray of white petals around a salmon disk; splendid variety for cut-flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Mignonette

The well-known fragrant flower. Succeeds admirably in the open ground. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Nasturtium

A desirable plant for rockwork, vases, trellises, etc. Showy. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Double Dwarf. A most attractive and deliciously scented plant, producing large, double flowers throughout the winter and summer season. Fine for edging or bedding. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Oleanders

The well-known shrubby plant. Blooms well when planted outdoors in summer, but must be taken into the house or pit in winter in northern Texas. In southern Texas it requires no protection. We have fine plants of the Double Pink, Single White and Semi-double White. 25 cts. to \$1 each, according to size.

Orange Trees

Dwarf Otaheite. While it will grow 3 or 4 feet high and branch freely, it is not uncommon to see cunning little plants, 5 or 6 inches high, full of bloom, and even bearing one or two medium-sized oranges. Its flowers more than its fruit commend the plant to general cultivation. It blooms so profusely that it seems to be all flowers. 25 cts.

For Hardy Orange, see page 27.

Palms

Almost anyone can succeed with the *Latania*, *Kentia* and *Phoenix*, if the larger plants, costing no less than \$1 each are bought. A \$2 or \$3 plant is generally more satisfactory. Palms produce a better decorative effect than pot-plants or geraniums, etc., with less trouble. They are of the easiest culture and thrive best in a light, airy room. They should be watered moderately, and sponged every week or so.

Cycas revoluta. See page 44.

Kentia Forsteriana. This is one of the finest pot-plants imaginable, and the easiest to grow of any of the Palm family. Being almost hardy, it is not injured by slight changes in the temperature, and its stiff, glossy leaves enable it to stand the dry, hot air of the living-room without injury. The leaves are a deep, glossy green, fan-shaped, split deeply into segments. 50 cts.; strong plants, \$1, \$3, \$5, \$7.50.

Latania Borbonica. The well-known Fan Palm. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful among Palms; its wide-spreading, gracefully arching leaves are elegant and effective for apartment decorations.

The handsomest and most valuable of all the Palms. 25 cts.; fine plants, 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1 to \$3.

Phoenix Canariensis. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful among Palms. Its fern-like leaves arch in a most elegant and effective manner. 40 cts.; large plants, \$1, \$2, \$3 to \$10.

Pandanus Veitchi. Gracefully curved foliage, light green-striped with broad bands of pure white. An attractive, decorative plant that stands ordinary house culture well and is always fresh and bright in appearance. Large plants, by express, \$1 and \$1.50.

Pansies

The Pansy begins to bloom in February and continues until July and August. Should be planted in very rich soil and watered freely. Our plants this season are from seed of the very largest flowers, and brightest colors. Order a dozen or a hundred, and see how easily cultivated and how beautiful a bed of these new Pansies will be. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Parrot's Feather

An aquatic hanging plant is a novelty indeed, and we have it to perfection in this dainty little jewel. Planted in a water-tight hanging-basket, so that the water can be kept standing on the surface, it will trail finely. 15 cts.

Petunias

Double. We keep on hand a good collection of double Petunias; some of them show flowers in the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon, etc., others are blotched, striped, veined, bordered, marked and fringed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Single. Free-blooming, fine for bedding; showy. Mixed colors, 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Giants of California. These Petunias have been widely advertised of late, and we found them to be remarkably fine. The flowers are very large, and of every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Phlox Drummondii

Brilliant and abundant, large, terminal flowers, which completely hide the foliage; the blooms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. Give good, rich ground, and set plants 6 inches apart. White, rose, scarlet, deep blood, or mixed colors. 50 cts. per doz.

Fireball. Intense scarlet. 50 cts. per doz.

Snowball. Pure white. 50 cts. per doz.

Pilea (Artillery Plant)

Fine for baskets, window-boxes, etc. 10 cts.

Plumbago

Capensis. A beautiful plant, producing freely throughout the summer and fall large trusses of azure-blue flowers. Also a fine pot-plant. We have never found a better bedding plant than this, nor one that blooms more freely all the time. In southern Texas it is hardy, but in the latitude of Fort Worth it must be taken up and kept in the house during winter. 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; larger plants, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

Alba. Pure white flowers; beautiful in contrast with the blue sorts. 15 cts.

Poinsettia pulcherrima (Mexican Fire Plant)

Well known in northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers produced in winter. It is a splendid object from Thanksgiving to March 1. In south Texas, Mexico and California it is planted in the open. 25 cts.

Pothos aureus

A clinging aroid plant with heart-shaped leaves, 6 to 8 inches across, green and golden yellow. Fine. Strong plants, excellent for porch-boxes or hanging baskets, 15c.

Chinese Primroses

They require to be kept cool, a north window suiting them best. We have them in white, pink and crimson. Large, blooming plants, 25 cts. and 35 cts.

Primula obconica

Always in bloom. This is a charming plant for winter; in fact, we know of none better adapted to home culture than this one. It is not susceptible to the changes of temperature that influence most plants. It bears its elegant panicles and sprays of delicate pink and white bloom in the greatest profusion. It is certainly elegant. 15 cts., 25 cts., and 35 cts.

Rhynchospermum jasminoides

(Malayan Jasmine)

One of the most valuable evergreen climbers, hardy throughout the South. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion. 15 cts.

Russelia juncea

A basket-plant of neat, slender habit, with bright scarlet, tubular flowers borne in loose racemes. 10 cts.

Smilax

A pretty climbing plant with dark, glossy green leaves; extensively used in cut-flower work, decorations, etc. Also a good parlor or basket-plant. 10 cts.

Sansevieria Zeylanica

Will grow and flourish in any dark corner and will stand gas and dust and heat. All that seems to check it is too much water, or frost. Leaves 3 or 4 feet, and they are beautifully striped crosswise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. Grows splendidly out-of-doors in summer. 15 cts. to 50 cts.

Salvia

The prevailing color in the brilliant bedding at the World's Fair at St. Louis, in 1904, was bright red, and this was produced by Salvias. It grows easily in Texas, blooms freely all summer and fall, and is recommended where brilliant coloring is desired. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 1,000.

Swainsonia rosea and alba

A beautiful little flower; bloom resembles sweet pea. 15 cts.

Solanum Wendlandii

A magnificent, rapid-growing vine from Costa Rica with large, dark, glossy green leaves; flowers large, lilac-blue, borne in cymes 6 inches and more across; flowers profusely, and is very showy. Requires some protection in the winter in exposed situations; does remarkably well in southern California and is one of the attractions there. 20 cts.

Cheap Window-Box and Bedding Plants

AGERATUM, Little Blue Star. 4 to 5 in. A handsome variety, different from all other dwarf sorts. The tiny, bushy plants are filled with clusters of flowers of light blue with dark red center, changing to pure light blue. 50 cts. per doz.

For other varieties, see page 40.

ALYSSUM. See page 40.

ASTERS, Snowball. The best dwarf white Aster. The beautiful shape of the snow-white flowers and the free-flowering habit of the plants are unequaled in any other dwarf Aster. 50 cts. per doz. \$3 per 100.

Fire Ball. The most brilliant dwarf Aster. It forms a neat, well-formed bush, covered with beautifully shaped flowers of the brightest scarlet; very effective for bedding and for pots. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

New Stock, Princess Alice

This new stock is of robust, pyramidal growth; attains a height of 30 inches; produces many long flower-spikes covered with large, pure white, double flowers. The plants begin to bloom when other Ten-Week Stocks have stopped blooming, continuing until late in the fall. The percentage of double flowers is larger than that of any other stocks. If sufficient room is given, the plants develop to enormous dimensions, forming magnificent bushes. 10c. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew)

Fine for hanging baskets, vases, etc. Easily grown if given plenty of water.

Multicolor. Leaves beautifully striped with white, crimson and olive-green; sometimes sports. 10 cts.

Zebrina. Leaves rich green with silvery stripe. 10c.

Violets

See Perennials, page 39.

Verbenas

Our collection can hardly be surpassed anywhere for large size and distinct and brilliant blooms. It contains the best varieties of the mammoth and other strains. Forms a brilliant ornament for lawn or garden through the spring, summer and often through the winter in Texas. We grow a great many named varieties, and can supply plants with flowers in all colors and shades. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)

This is fast becoming the most popular bedding plant for the Southwest. The weather never seems to be too hot or too dry for it and, in fact, it seems to flourish best in hot weather. The foliage has always a bright, glossy, healthy appearance, which, in itself, is refreshing to the eye, and the plant is never without an abundance of beautiful flowers from the time it begins to bloom in May or June until killed by heavy frosts in November. This is a plant you can depend upon to produce a wealth of lovely blossoms, in any soil and under almost any conditions. It is to the flowers what the Umbrella China is to the shade trees—it is at home everywhere. Either variety, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Special prices by the thousand.

Alba. Glossy leaves; flowers white; beautiful.

Rosea. Rose-colored flowers, with dark eye.

Water Hyacinths

The plant forms a lovely rosette of its curious, shining green leaves and sends up spikes of exquisite flowers, resembling in form a spike of hyacinth bloom. The upper petal, which is the largest, has a metallic blue blotch in the center, and in the center of that a small deep golden yellow spot. 15 cts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). A perpetual bloomer; the flowers are oriental in color and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Makes good cut-flowers, and the dried blossoms may be used to flavor soups and stews. 50c. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CALLIOPSIS, Prettyface. A quick-growing annual. The flowers are placed on graceful, wavy stems, and in color run through all shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty; useful combined with other flowers. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

COSMOS. See page 43.

COCKSCOMB (Celosia). See page 43.

CANDYTUFT. See page 41.

CUPHEA platycentra (Cigar Plant). For pots and borders. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

CHEAP WINDOW-BOX AND BEDDING PLANTS, continued

DAHLIA, Single Seedlings. For other Dahlias, see Perennials, page 36.

Exhibition Mixed. A very choice selection from large, single flowers, many with broad-edged petals in various colors. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

DIANTHUS. See page 44.

DEW PLANT. Fine for window-boxes. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Yellow and red. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

GLOBE AMARANTH. A neat-growing plant, covered all summer and until frost with very showy white and pink, globe-shaped, "everlasting" blossoms. Very showy and effective and most excellent for summer bedding. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

ICE PLANT. For porch boxes. See page 47.

IMPATIENS, Holstii Hybrids (Zanzibar Balsam). One of the prettiest plants for pot culture and also for outdoor planting in a half-shaded situation. Remarkable for its long duration of bloom. It is very charming for winter blooming. They range in color from pink through the red shades to purplish violet. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

MARVEL OF PERU. Old-fashioned Four-o'Clock. 50 cts., per doz., \$3 per 100.

MARIGOLD. The Marigolds are old favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

MIGNONETTE. See page 48.

PETUNIA, Snowball. A beautiful, pure white. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Howard's Star. Brightest-colored of all Petunias. White star in center. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100. For other varieties, see page 48.

PANSY. See page 48.

PHLOX Drummondii. See page 48.

STOCKS, German. See page 49.

SNAPDRAGON. See page 40.

THUNBERGIA (Black-eyed Susan). Beautiful trailing plants for hanging baskets and lawn vases. 5 feet. 50 cts. per doz.

VINCA. See page 49.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age). The double Zinnia is one of the most easily grown and most showy garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seed and are easily transplanted and make a fine display in a bed or border or among shrubs. Each flower lasts for several weeks, and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

Red and White. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

No orders shipped for less than \$1. Prices net; no discount. Plants must go by express. Write for special prices on quantities

Asparagus

This is one of the first and finest relishes that come to the table from the garden, and requires very little trouble in cultivation. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants

Prices on application.

Horse-Radish Roots

Small roots, 25 cts. per doz.

Peppers

Prices, except where noted: From seed-bed, 15 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100; transplanted, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; potted, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Bell, or Bull Nose. Similar to Sweet Spanish, but large and very hot.

Large Sweet Spanish. The large red variety, generally used for pickles.

Long Red Cayenne. Pods long, slim, pointed, bright red, pungent.

Ruby King. Fruit bright red; very large; can be sliced like tomatoes and cucumbers. Very sweet.

Small Chili Red. Very hot.

Chinese Giant. Has few seeds, hence the genuine is necessarily high in price. From seed-bed, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100; transplanted, 35 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100; potted, 50 cts., per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Eggplant and Sage

Price same as Peppers.

Cabbage Plants

25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100. After April 1, 40 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000

All Head, or Faultless. It matures heads of large size, uniform, handsome in appearance, and of a quality which is not equaled. The outer leaves are few, and close plantings may be made. Among kraut growers it is the most popular variety, for the largest tonnage possible may be raised to the acre.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Of the extra-early, oblong- or conical-head varieties this is the best for use in the United States. It is by far the most popular of the class. Its essential features are earliness, combined with hard-heading qualities.

Large Jersey, or Charleston Wakefield. Forms uniform solid heads, considerably larger than the Early Wakefield and matures only a few days later.

Early Flat Dutch. A sure header, weighing from 10 to 12 lbs., of even size, and solid. They mature about as early as Early Summer, and stand long without bursting. This is one of the best of the second-early kinds.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well winter and summer.

Rhubarb Roots

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mint

Large, field-grown clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tomatoes

Prices: From seed-bed, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

After April 1, from seed-bed, 10 cts. per doz., 40 cts. per 100; transplanted, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; potted, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Acme. A standard purple-fruited variety.

Beauty. Well known; still a leading sort.

Dwarf Champion. Erect, tree-shaped plant, producing very fine Tomatoes in great abundance.

Yellow Plum, or Pear. For pickling and preserves. Fruit oval; lemon-colored and smooth-skinned.

Sparks' Earliana. The most perfect of all Tomatoes; of large, uniform size and beautiful red quality almost beyond praise; ripens thoroughly all over the stem-end, coloring up perfectly; almost seedless and as solid as beefsteak; most vigorous grower.

Dwarf Aristocrat. New. Resembles Dwarf Champion in habit of growth, but has beautiful, rich glossy red fruit. Desirable for forcing or growing outside for early market.

Golden Queen. Large; round; yellow; flesh firm; fine for preserving.

Dwarf Stone. Fine for market-gardening. Early; firm flesh, red, of uniform size and very productive.

Vegetable Seed

Following is a list of Vegetable Seeds generally planted by the market-gardeners around Fort Worth, and include the varieties best adapted to Texas and the Southwest.

NOTICE.—While we exercise the greatest care to have all our seeds pure and reliable and true to name, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and will not, in any way, be responsible for the crops. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these conditions, they must be returned at once.

When **Packets, Ounces and Pounds** are ordered at list prices, they will be mailed free of postage.

When **Pints and Quarts** are ordered by mail at list prices, 15 cts. per quart, or 8 cts. per pint, must be added for postage.

Fifteen cents must be added to every order for seeds in bulk, from a peck up to two bushels; this is to cover cost of seamless sacks in which to ship the seeds.

Market-gardeners should write for special prices, stating quantity of each sort of seed wanted

Artichoke

Green Globe. The very best variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Asparagus

Columbian Mammoth White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Asparagus Roots. When roots instead of seeds are planted the Asparagus bed is ready for use a year or two earlier, thus saving both time and trouble. The extra expense is comparatively light; the beds last a long time. \$1.50 per 100. Write for prices on large lots.

Beans

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort; vines vigorous and spreading; the pods mature a few days later than those of the old Stringless Green-Pod, average about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good for snaps for home use; suitable also for the market. The seed is long, slender and yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 35 cts., 4 qts. \$1.25, bus. \$7.50.

Hopkins' Red Valentine. Well known; early; one of the best. Pkt. 5c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. A very fine Green Bean. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

German Black Wax. Early; round pod; fine. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.50.

Golden Wax. Very large and prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

Kentucky Wonder Pole. The very finest Pole Bean grown. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Large White Pole Lima. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25.

Beets

Bastian Early Blood Turnip. A fine second-early Beet; tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95 cts.

Eclipse. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95c.

Smooth Long Dark Blood. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95 cts.

Egyptian. Best early Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95 cts.

Half-Long Blood. Very fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95 cts.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beet. An excellent variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 95 cts.

Mangel-Wurzel

Stock-feeding varieties. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre

Used for stock-feeding. Are easily grown and harvested, and their value for this purpose cannot be overestimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle-food at small cost. We make special prices when ordered in quantity.

Long Red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 10 lbs. (by express) \$3.50.

White Sugar. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 10 lbs. (by express) \$4.

Golden Tankard. Very large; yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Cabbage

Realizing the vital importance of having our Cabbage seed absolutely pure, fresh, reliable, and of the very best strains, we have taken pains to procure the seed of the leading Cabbage seed specialists in America. Growers cannot afford to plant cheap seed if the quality is thereby lowered.

All-Head Early. Very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Jersey Wakefield. A select strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Winnigstadt. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Large Late Drumhead. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Large Wakefield. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Succession. Second-early; very firm and large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Cauliflower

Pkt. 20 cts.

Carrot

Danvers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Long Orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Celery

Henderson's White Plume. Very fine table Celery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Seed for Flavoring Purposes. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Collards

Georgia. Collards are largely used as greens in some parts of the country, especially the South. They are a form of the Cabbage, bearing new leaves as the old ones are pulled off. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Cress, Water

Fine for growing around a spring or near where a hydrant is allowed to run. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Corn, Sweet

If sent by mail, add 8c. per pt., 15c. per qt., for postage

Adams' Early. Fine roasting ear; widely planted. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Extra-Early Adams. Earliest good Corn. Ears small, but well filled. Must be planted on very rich soil, and well cultivated. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best variety of Sweet Corn. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Country Gentleman. In general this Corn is the sweetest and most delicious of all Sweet Corns. It is a late, main-crop variety, and easily distinguished by the small, very irregular, deep, pure white kernels which are deliciously sweet, very milky and tender. The stalks are of medium size, producing several medium-sized ears. If you plant in home-garden do not fail to plant this variety. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., 4 qts. 75 cts., pk. \$1.35, bus. \$5.

Mexican June. Prices subject to market change a after June 1.

Cucumber

Klondike. The vines are very hardy and productive. The fruits when mature are about 8 inches long and are uniform in size and shape. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort. Excellent for slicing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Arlington White Spine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Improved Long Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

Evergreen White Spine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Early Fortune. Popular for both table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Eggplant

Improved New York Purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.

Kale

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows to 3 or 4 feet high; very ornamental and so hardy that a moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Lettuce

Black-seeded Simpson. A cutting variety of unusual merit; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. \$1.

Early Curled Simpson. Similar to above; more curled. Price same as above.

Grand Rapids. Leaves of medium size; light yellowish green, much crumpled and frilled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. \$1.

Denver Market. Forms large, solid heads of light green; very slow to go to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Deacon. Plants make firm heads, nearly as large and tight as a cabbage. The heads are light green outside, while the inner blanched portion is beautiful cream-yellow of delicious rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Salamander. Large, solid head. A hardy, crisp and good eating sort, and splendid to sow for a succession of crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

New Iceberg. The large curly leaves which cover the outside of the solid heads are a bright, light green. It matters not whether in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Passion. A large, handsome cabbage Lettuce. The leaves are golden yellow and very tender. Fine for autumn and winter planting in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Tennisball. Very hardy. Forms a solid head; the bright, green outer leaves are very thick, crisp and tender, and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Brown Dutch. Outer leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown and covering a solid head which is beautifully blanched, sweet, tender and well flavored; desirable because of its hardness and well adapted to planting in the South as a winter Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Muskmelons (Cantaloupes)

Baltimore, or Acme. Oblong, fruit of large size, ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Chicago Market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Extra-Early Hackensack. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Rocky Ford, or Netted Gem. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and high-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Rocky Ford, Select Strain. This seed was raised for us by our grower in Colorado, and far surpasses anything in Cantaloupes we have yet seen. Market-gardeners around Fort Worth pronounce it "The Very Best." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Cannonball. Round, without rib and densely netted. Delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Burrell Gem. This melon, introduced a few years since, has found much favor among market-gardeners for its unsurpassed shipping qualities and equally desirable table value. Six inches in length by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness. Uniformity of size permits of even crating. The flesh is orange-salmon, fine-grained, sweet and spicy down to the thin rind which is covered with a closely laced gray netting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Anne Arundel. An excellent table melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Watermelons

Halbert Honey. As the name indicates, the beautiful crimson flesh of this melon is probably sweeter than any other variety in cultivation, surpassing even the famous Kleckley Sweets. It has scarcely any pulp and is very melting. It is long, dark green, slightly ridged, blunt at both ends, and runs from 15 to 30 inches in length and from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Kolb's Gem. Round; green-and-white striped; fine flavor; a good keeper, and excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Alabama Sweets. Equal to Icing, Kleckley and Florida Favorite in luscious quality; long; dark green; continuous bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Kleckley Sweets. This is one of the finest-flavored melons grown. The flesh is beautiful, bright red, and heart very large and meaty. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Tom Watson. This is a comparatively new Watermelon which is becoming very popular in the South. The fruits are large and long, similar in shape color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo, but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making the variety especially adapted for shipping. The vines are vigorous and productive. The flesh is rich, red, sweet and tender. The seed is white, more or less marked with brown. This melon is said by all who have tried it to be the finest melon on the market today. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

White. For flavoring. Lb. 40 cts.

Chinese. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Ostrich Plume. So called for its feathery appearance; ornamental as well as useful. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Okra

White Velvet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Onions

Mammoth Silver King. Standard white variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

Wethersfield Large Red. A standard variety; large and productive. A good keeper and shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60. Write for price on quantities.

Australian Brown. An extra-early, long-keeping Onion, recently introduced from Australia. It is of medium size, almost globular, deep amber-brown and extremely early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50. Write for prices in quantities.

Prizetaker. Grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of a clean, bright straw-color; it is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to six pounds each. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75. Write for prices in quantities.

Extra-Early White Pearl. This remarkable Onion is the earliest and best of all white varieties. It grows to an enormous size; color pearly white, the outer skin having a most showy, waxy appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

White Bermuda. The Bermuda Onions are the varieties which are making fortunes for the people of south Texas. Very fine; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1., lb. \$3.50.

Red Bermuda. (Teneriffe-grown seed.) An early variety resembling the White Bermuda, except in color, which is a pale red; flesh crisp and mild in flavor. A fine market Onion. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Parsley

For flavoring and ornamenting dishes

Moss Curled. Elegant ornamental leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Plain, or Single. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Parsnip

Hollow-crowned. Best Parsnip grown either for table or stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Peas

First and Best. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.

Alaska. Earliest of all. Pkt. 5c., qt. 30c., pk. \$2.

Everbearing (Bliss). The finest medium-early Pea; large. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.25.

Premium Gem. Splendid wrinkled Pea; very early; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.25.

***Horsford's Market Garden.** Very prolific and sweet: 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. \$2.25.

Peppers

Chinese Giant. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy skin and mild flavor all lead us to speak of this in words of commendation. Has few seeds, hence the genuine is necessarily high in price. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Bell, or Bull Nose. Similar to Sweet Spanish, but large and very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Large Sweet Spanish. The large red Pepper generally used for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. Pods long, slim, pointed, bright red, pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Ruby King. Fruit bright red; very large; can be sliced like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Small Red Chili. Very hot. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Ruby Giant. Similar to Ruby King except that it is several times as large; the greatest favorite among market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Sweet Potatoes

Write for prices on Potatoes and slips.

Pumpkins

Cushaw. A large Pumpkin, weighing from sixty to eighty pounds; a good keeper and excellent for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Of medium size, pear-shaped; color creamy white, lightly striped with green; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Kentucky Field. Large; round; salmon-color; productive; best for stock. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Large Cheese. A fine, large Pumpkin. Good for cooking or stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Connecticut Field. Productive; largely grown for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Radishes

Chartier, or Long Rose. Second-early; in color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the lower part is white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Long Black Spanish. Fine for winter growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

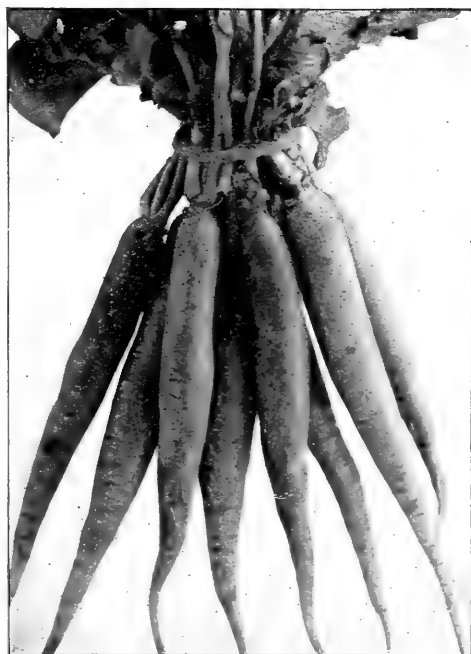
Round Black Spanish. Similar to above except in form. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 7 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Long Scarlet Short-Top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Non Plus Ultra. Turnip-shaped; bright scarlet; extra early. Splendid forcing Radish. Pkt. 5 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

White-tipped Early Scarlet Turnip. A fancy French variety; scarlet roots, with white tips. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.

White Icicle. The finest and longest of the very early pure white Radishes. Planted in spring, the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long, slender form and pure white skin is most attractive when bunched for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.



Long Scarlet Radishes

RADISHES, continued

Round China Rose. The finest of round winter Radishes; bright rose-color; fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Long China Rose, Winter. Bright rose-colored winter Radish. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. Oval; very early and handsome; flesh rose-colored, tender and brittle.

Early Scarlet Turnip White-tipped Forcing. A beautiful Radish; bright scarlet with white tip. Very nearly as early as Non Plus Ultra, has as small a top and may be planted as closely. It is most attractive in appearance and cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing Radish. Very popular as a market sort. Sold sometimes as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Cincinnati Market. An excellent long Radish of glossy, brilliant scarlet having small tops. The best long red Radish for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Wood's Early Frame. This is not only a good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short-Top, but is one of the very best sorts for first crop out-of-doors. It continues brittle and tender until July. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red; the flesh is white and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Sakurajima. A magnificent summer Radish similar to Chartier in color. Very large, long shape; stump-rooted; very fine. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Rape

Dwarf Essex. Excellent for table greens and also used for winter pasture for chickens and stock. Lb. 20 cts. Prices on large quantities on application.

Salsify (Oyster Plant)

Sandwich Island. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Spinach

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-leaved. The very finest Spinach for this locality; the kind planted by all market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. (by express) \$2, 100 lbs. \$17.

Squashes

Early Bush Summer Crookneck. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

White Bush Scallop. The kind most commonly planted. Early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Tomatoes

Acme. A standard purple-fruited variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

Beauty. Well known; still a leading sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

Dwarf Champion. Erect, tree-shaped plant; producing very fine Tomatoes in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Spark's Earliana. The most perfect of all Tomatoes; of large, uniform size and beautiful red in color; quality almost beyond description; ripens thoroughly all over, the stem-end coloring up perfectly; almost seedless and as solid as beefsteak; most vigorous grower; a prodigious bearer, continuing until frost. Succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf Aristocrat. New. Resembles Dwarf Champion in habit of growth, but has beautiful, rich, glossy, red fruit. Desirable for forcing or growing outside for early market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Dwarf Stone. A fine Tomato for market-gardening. Early; firm flesh, red, of uniform size and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa. The largest Tomato grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Yellow Plum, or Pear. For pickling and preserves. Fruit uniformly oval, lemon-colored and smooth-skinned. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Large Round Yellow (Golden Trophy). Firm, yellow flesh, with a clear, semi-transparent, yellow skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Golden Queen. Large; round; yellow; flesh firm; fine for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Red Cherry. Fruit small, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Turnips

We can furnish most of the leading varieties.

Early White Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Purple-Top Strap-leaved. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Purple-Top White Globe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Seven Top. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

Improved Rutabaga. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

White Egg. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Cow Horn. Large; pure white; delicate and well flavored; used also as a green manuring crop. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Herbs--Sweet, Pot and Medicinal

Anise, Basil (Sweet), Caraway, Coriander, Cress, Dill, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Marjoram (Sweet), Sage, Thyme. Each, 5 cts. per packet.

Grass and Clover Seeds

WHITE CLOVER. Largely used in making lawn mixtures, and makes an excellent turf; it is of dwarf habit, spreads rapidly and is very hardy. It is also highly esteemed as forage for bees. 60 lbs. to the bus. Lb. 40 cts.; postpaid; 50 cts.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. For pasture and lawns. Forms a close turf and lasts indefinitely. Lb. 50 cts., postpaid; bus. \$5, by express only.

RED-TOP GRASS. Valuable for moist soil; 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 25 cts., postpaid; bus. \$1.75, by express only.

ORCHARD GRASS. Extremely hardy; starts early in spring. Sow in spring or fall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. to the acre. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid; bus. \$2.50, by express only.

BERMUDA GRASS. Our best Lawn Grass, and also excellent for pasture. Should be sown in spring. 2 lbs. to the acre. Lb. \$2.10, postpaid.

FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a rural home than a well-kept lawn. The first requisite is a good seed. For our Lawn Grass Mixture we use the best quality of the finest varieties of natural grasses, embracing such as are of neat growth, hardy and best adapted to produce a permanent and fine turf. The quantity required to seed a lawn well should be from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for about 300 square feet, or an area of 25 x 15 feet. Lb. 50 cts., postpaid; bus. \$3.

ALFALFA. Lb. 35 cts., postpaid. Write for special prices on quantities.

Bermuda Grass Roots

The most beautiful lawns in the South are made with Bermuda Grass Sod. It is praised from Florida to Texas. With it a grassy carpet of unrivaled emerald may be produced in six weeks' time, maintaining its verdure throughout the season. There is nothing more charming than a well-designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, velvety green turf of the smooth, well-kept lawn being the heart and life of all. Is well suited for planting on terraces, railroad embankments and hillsides, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out. Will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich velvety green turf throughout the season.

This grass is not recommended for shady situations, but will thrive on the hottest and sunniest slopes. We offer clean roots of the genuine fine-leaved Bermuda Grass at the following prices. These roots may be cut into lengths of 2 to 3 inches, and planted about 3 inches deep, when they will start to grow and produce a thick, permanent sod in about six weeks' time. $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. sack (enough for 50 square feet), 75 cts.; 1-bus. sack (enough for 100 square feet), \$1.25; 3-bus. sack enough for 300 square feet), \$2. Bermuda Grass roots cannot be sent by mail. When more than a bushel is wanted we advise shipping by freight, purchasers in all cases paying transportation charges. Can be planted almost any time of the year.

Choice Selected Flower Seeds

For years we have made a study of Flower Seeds for the South. Our list contains only the very best, and we feel sure that our customers will make no mistake by planting anything in the following list.

Many people in Texas have an idea that flowers cannot be raised successfully from seeds here, and so never make the attempt. This impression is often due to failures caused by the gardener's not knowing **how, when and where** to plant, and more especially **what** to plant. The plants recommended most highly in northern catalogues as growing well from seeds are often just the ones that fail first here, because the season, temperature, etc., are entirely different. If, instead of trying to grow Gloxinias, Cyclamen, etc., we should devote our time to **Phloxes, Vincas, Nasturtiums, Cosmos, Dianthus, Calliopsis, Sweet Peas, Snapdragon, Mignonette, Candy-tuft, Alyssum, Hollyhocks, Petunias, Verbenas, Portulacas, Zinnias**, etc., there would be less disappointment and many more flowers.

We import our seeds from the best growers in Europe, and feel perfectly safe in recommending them as pure, fresh and reliable. The seeds should be sown much earlier here than is usually recommended, because our season begins much earlier here than in the North. February, March and April are the months in which to sow nearly all flower seeds. It is a good plan to first sow seeds in shallow boxes of any good, light soil—sandy is the best—and keep them in a warm, sunny part of the room till the young plants are large enough to be transplanted to the open ground.

Annuals are plants that blossom, mature their seeds within a year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

Biennials flower the second year and sometimes the third year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

Perennials live and bloom for many years after the seed is sown.

All Flower Seeds sent postpaid, on receipt of remittance, as follows. Prices quoted are for seeds in packets.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

New Spencer or Orchid-Flowering Sweet Peas

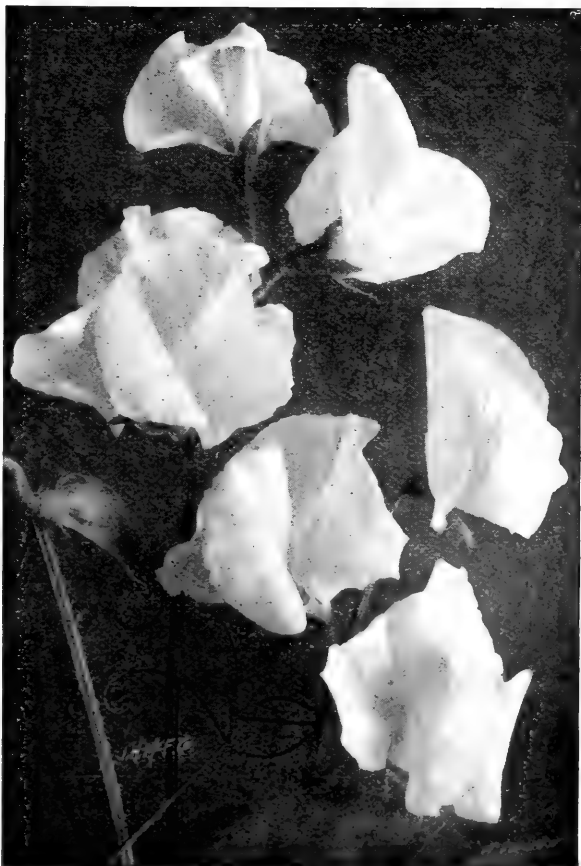
The character of these flowers is of healthy and vigorous growth and quite distinct from the standard sorts. They are very large, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches across, with large, frilled and wavy standards. Three and four of these beautiful flowers are borne on one good long stem, making them unsurpassed for vases and other decorative flower work.

White Spencer. Produces in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size that are **absolutely pure white**. The standard is **decidedly waved**, crinkled and fluted. The standard measures 1¾ inches across by 1¾ inches in depth. The wings are fully 1 inch wide. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem; the stems measure from 12 to 15 inches in length. The vines are most vigorous in growth, and are nearly covered with bloom. Pkt. 15c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 75c.

Helen Lewis. The orange-rose wings roll and fold; the standard is reflexed, showing the distinctly fluted effect, and is of an intense, rich crimson-orange. The blooms are truly of a gigantic size, the ruffled standard measuring 2 inches across. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Rose Countess, or John Ingman. Mammoth flowers of true Countess Spencer shape and substance; coloring rich carmine-rose with veinings of a deeper shade. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts.

Countess Spencer. Gigantic flowers of perfect form with round, open, waved standards; beautiful shell-pink, deepening toward the edges. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.



White Spencer Sweet Peas

SPENCER SWEET PEAS, continued

Apple Blossom Spencer. Bright rose standard with primrose wings; very large; true Spencer form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

King Edward Spencer. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and of open form; the best of the bright red Spencers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.25.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. This is similar in color to the old Blanch Ferry but, like all Spencers, the type is not unalterably fixed. The pink is usually a little darker than Blanche Ferry and some of the flowers show striping. It is a very pleasing Sweet Pea and is one of the most attractive varieties yet introduced. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Primrose Spencer. The best primrose Sweet Pea yet developed; true Spencer type; large, wavy petals frilled at edges; clear, distinct color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

For other Sweet Peas, see page 61

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower; wings broad and well expanded; an early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. This is considered the very best white Sweet Pea on the market today. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

King Edward VII. The new red Sweet Pea which is taking precedence over all other red shades. It is one of the largest varieties of open form and well expanded; round standard. The stems are long and usually bear four blossoms. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Apple Blossom. Large, pointed flower, shaded pink and rose, with the prevailing tints deepest in the clearly veined standard; fine for cut-flowers, its delicate coloring makes it very desirable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

For other Sweet Peas, see page 61

New Annual Hollyhock**Blooms from Seed the First Year**

This new strain possesses all the virtues of the double old-fashioned Hollyhocks, with the additional advantage of blooming from seed the first year. Plants started from seed sown in March or April in the house or hotbed, transplanted in May into their permanent place, will bloom in August and continue until late in the fall. Pkt. (50 seeds) 20 cts., 3 pkts. 50 cts.

For other Hollyhocks, see page 59



Lady Lenox Cosmos

New Giant Pansies

Masterpiece, New Giant Curled. This strain comes nearer to double Giant Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as that in other Pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often 3 inches across and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. Pkt. 25 cts.

Non Plus Ultra. The flowers are very large, of good form and substance, and produced freely. In coloring they are varied, seldom two alike in a hundred plants. They are mottled and spotted, streaked, tigered and splashed, while the colors are mainly those rich wine-reds, chocolate, velvety red-brown, lavender, violet and purple shades which are found only in a Pansy blossom. Pkt. 15 cts.

Cardinal. A bright, glowing scarlet; one of the very best of all German Pansies in solid colors. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

Candidissima. Pure white; one that is sure to please. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

Lutea. Truly a beautiful Pansy; a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

Atropurpurea. This Pansy is one of the richest of all in its colorings, being a clear blue shading into a rich purple. Pkt. 15 cts.

For other Pansies, see page 60

Petunia Specialties

We are making special efforts to get good kinds of bedding plants, and have found Petunias to be among the most satisfactory for this section of the country. They stand dry and hot weather extremely well, and bloom from early spring until long after frost. We have added the following valuable varieties to our list:

Howard's Star. Excellent for porch boxes or borders, producing a profusion of richly colored flowers throughout the entire season. A regular white star on deep rose background. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowball. If a profusion of white flowers is desired nothing can compare with the Snowball Petunia, in the list of annuals. In color it is pure white; of good size and altogether very desirable. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Kermesina. A rich, glowing red; good bloom; very fine. When planted in a bed with Snowball the contrast is beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.

For other Petunias, see page 60

Cosmos

Klondyke. This is the very finest of all the Cosmos we have ever seen. It is a brilliant orange-color, one we have never been able to get before in a Cosmos. Their brilliancy makes them conspicuous among thousands of other flowers. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.

Lady Lenox. New giant, late-blooming Cosmos. A beautiful clear pink, excellent for either yard or cut-flowers; three times as large as the average Cosmos. Pkt. 15 cts.

Coleus

Probably there is no other kind of foliage plants so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the greenhouse or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc.; of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Large-leaved Extra-Choice. A magnificent strain of extra-fine varieties mixed. Direct from Germany. Pkt. 20 cts.

Lantana

Thrifty tender perennials, flowering continuously, suitable for pot culture in winter, or gardens in summer; 2 to 3 ft. Together with petunias, vincas, and a few other standards, we consider this the most satisfactory bedding plant for this section of the country. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Ageratum, Little Blue Star

A handsome new Ageratum, different from all other Tom Thumb sorts. The tiny, bushy plants do not exceed 4 or 5 inches in height, with clusters of flowers of light blue, with dark red center, changing to pure light blue. The plants are literally covered with flowers; we have counted over two hundred on a single plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

For other Ageratum, see below

The Chinese Bottle Gourd

Many of the visitors to California seed farms are very much interested in the Gourds which the Chinese laborers use for carrying their tea to the field. Nearly every man carries his own bottle of tea tied to his back with a strip of bamboo, and he seems to think as much of his own Gourd as if it were a silver pitcher. Some of them are ingeniously covered with wicker work, and all of them are provided with a wooden cork, and a bowl made from the top of the gourd, attached with a stout cord to the neck of the bottle. Pkt. 10 cts.

For other Gourds, see page 62

The Famous Chinese Kudzu Vine

Jack-and-the-Bean Stalk (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

A vine that will grow everywhere. Flourishes where nothing else will grow, and lasts for many years. The large, bold leaves of the brightest green afford a dense shade. Its great feature is its wonderfully strong growth, which makes it invaluable for covering arbors, fences, porches, dead or old trees, etc. The Kudzu Vine is a native of China, where it is grown not only for the beauty of the plant, but also for the edible value of its roots. The vine is hardy, grows 50 feet, with dense foliage to the ground. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Many thanks for the extra plants you sent with my order, which arrived in perfect condition. They were nicer than I had even expected, and are doing nicely. MRS. R. R. SMOTHER, Pecos, Texas, March 16, 1912.

Standard Flower Seeds

AGERATUM. A flower greatly in demand on account of its easy culture and constant blooming. Half-hardy annual. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 20 cts.

Princess Victoria Louise. 4 to 5 inches high. The flowers are produced in great abundance throughout the whole season, and are of the loveliest sky-blue with white center. This is a splendid plant for borders, ribbon bedding, etc., and if a row of our Little Gem Alyssum is sown in front of it, there is a lovely combination of white and blue. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Little Blue Star. See Specialties, above.

AMARANTUS. Highly ornamental plants, giving the border a subtropical appearance.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt. 5 cts.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Pkt. 5 cts.

ALYSSUM, SWEET. A general favorite. Fragrant; much prized for cutting. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts. 1/2 oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Little Gem, "Snow-White Carpet Plant." The plants are only a few inches high, so dense and so completely covered with snow-white blossoms that they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground. We know of no other white flower which is so particularly well adapted to borders, ribbons, etc., as our "Little Gem" Alyssum. 10 cts.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM. No annual furnishes so many cut-flowers as these, which bloom plentifully throughout the summer.

Double White. 2 feet. 5 cts.

Lathyrus latifolius (Hardy Sweet Pea)

This beautiful perennial grows well, and increases in size from year to year, being covered with a profusion of blooms from early spring until late in the fall. There are often six to eight florets on a single stem. Pkt. 15 cts.

Alba. Pkt. 20 cts.

Pink Beauty. Pkt. 20 cts.

Cypress Vine, Ivy-leaved

This is truly a fine addition to our list of Cypress Vines. A rapid climber, with deeply lobed, ivy-like leaves. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf "Ivy-leaved" Golden Butterfly Nasturtium

The plant is dwarf in habit of growth, having deep green leaves of a distinct ivy-shape. The attractive bushes bloom very early and become quickly covered with bright golden orange, self-colored flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at the edges of the petals and at the throat. At a little distance the plants present the appearance of numberless "Golden Butterflies." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Black Prince. This is one of the most beautiful of all the variegated-foliaged Nasturtiums. The flowers are of a rich velvety crimson. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

For other Nasturtiums, see pages 59 and 60

New Stock, Prince Bismarck

This new Stock is of robust, pyramidal growth, attains a height of 30 inches, produces many long flower-spikes covered with large, pure white double flowers. The plants begin to bloom when other Ten-Week Stocks have stopped blooming, continuing until late in the fall. The percentage of double flowers is larger than that of any other stocks. If sufficient room is given, the plants develop to enormous dimensions. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Annual Chrysanthemum. Double Sulphur-Yellow. A new color; very delicate lemon; valuable for bouquets. 5 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). One of the best plants to grow in suspended baskets for greenhouse or for outdoors in the summer. The fronds frequently grow 4 feet long and are now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed. Pkt. (15 seeds) 10 cts.

Asters

Asters are today one of the most important summer and autumn flowers. The immense world-wide demand for them shows their adaptability to any climate. There are now splendid early-, medium- and late-flowering sorts, which extend the blooming period from early in July till frost. Rich soil is best; poorer will do.

White. 10 cts.

Purple. 10 cts.

Pink. 10 cts.

avender. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors. 5 cts.

Extra-fine Mixed. 10 cts.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not). A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is necessary in order to produce large, showy flowers.

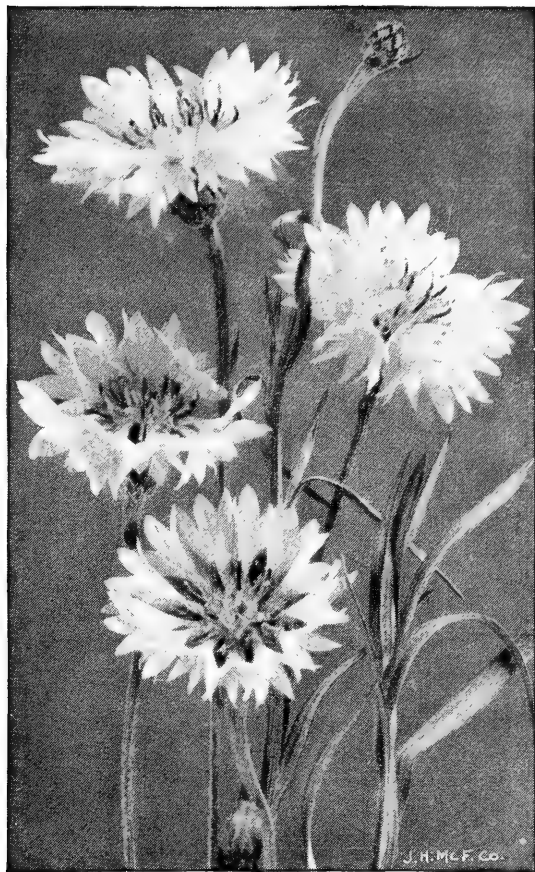
Camellia-flowered. Very fine mixed. 10 cts.

Fine Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

BLUE BONNET (Lupinus). Texas state flower. Long spikes of brilliant flowers. Mixed annuals. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 20 cts.

CALENDULA. Handsome hardy annual, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. It blooms continuously all season; of easy culture. 5 cts.

Cornflower (*Centaurea Cyanus*)

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. One of the finest hardy annuals. Flowers red, orange, yellow, with a center of deep brown or purple.

Finest Single and Double Mixed. 5 cts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bell). A tall, stately plant with a rich coloring. Will bloom the first year if seed is sown early. Mixed seed. 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis). An excellent flower for bedding and cutting; of easy culture.

White. 5 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Empress. Extremely free-blooming new sort. The plants grow about 7 inches high, forming a very neat, round bush, covered with the finest pure white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Giant Hyacinth-flowered. This improved new strain is far superior to that well-known kind, Empress, heretofore the best of its class. The flower-heads are of immense size, 6 inches long and 3 inches across, resembling a Dutch hyacinth. They are pure white, and furnish excellent material for cutting. 10 cts.

CARNATIONS, Marguerite. With the simplest culture these lovely fragrant Carnations will be in full bloom about four months after sowing the seed. The beautiful flowers are of a high type, exquisitely sweet, and fully 80 per cent are perfectly double. The range of color, marking, variegation and shadings is simply wonderful. By planting at different seasons, the beautiful flowers of these Carnations can be had all the year round. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts. For other varieties, see **Dianthus**, page 59.

CANNA. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

CASTOR BEANS. Mixed. 10 cts.

COLEUS. Fine German Mixed. See Specialties, page 56.

Standard List of Flower Seeds, continued

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). Very handsome and easily grown.

President Thiers. One of the most dwarf of all Cockscombs; bears largest crimson combs. It has been grown in our public parks between or alongside of rows of Golden Feverfew and *Centaurea candidissima*, and, when so planted, made one of the most brilliant strips of border bedding. It is also a very handsome pot-plant. 15 cts.

Magnificent Plumed Cockscomb (*Celosia Thompsoni magnifica*). The most perfect strain of the ostrich-plumed Cockscombs. The plants have a true pyramidal, branching growth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the flower-spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colors, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest of blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes in- and out-of-doors. The plants are in constant bloom from July to November. Should be planted in every garden, large or small. 10 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia). Colorado state flower. Hardy perennial; very showy. 5 cts.

COSMOS. Plants 4 to 6 feet high, with fine, feathery foliage. The flowers, resembling the single Dahlia, though smaller, are of all shades of rose, purple and pure white, and abundant late in the fall. For cutting, this is one of the finest flowers grown.

Early-flowering. This early-flowering strain will produce blooms from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson, or rosy purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf Early-flowering "Dawn." Like the preceding, this comes into flower early in the summer, and continues until frost. The flowers are large and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. It is a decided, most attractive and useful novelty. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

Giant White. 10 cts.

Giant Pink. 10 cts.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Klondike Everblooming. See Specialties, page 56.

Lady Lenox. See Specialties, page 56.

CORNFLOWER (*Centaurea Cyanus*). **Mixed.** Beautiful flowers in bloom all summer; pretty shades of white, blue and deep rose. Hardy annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 5 cts.

DAHLIA. Both the single and double strains of this magnificent race of plants may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced, they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Single Mixed. 10 cts.

Double Mixed. 10 cts.

DAISY, Paris, or Marguerite (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*). This variety, under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty, star-shaped, white flowers are freely produced, and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial. 10 cts.

English (*Bellis perennis*). Well known and liked by everybody. Perfectly hardy. If sown in the fall they will bloom by February and continue blooming until June or July. Mixed colors. 10 cts.

Burbank's Shasta. Shasta Daisies can be grown out-of-doors by everybody where it is not cold enough to kill oak trees. They are perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season. They can be multiplied rapidly by simple division and grown in any soil. They bloom for several months. The flowers are very large and graceful, 4 inches in diameter, with three rows of petals of the purest whiteness, on single, strong, stiff, wiry stems, 2 feet long. Pkt. (200 seeds) 15 cts; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Alaska. Best for cut-flowers; long stems. Pkt. (100 seeds) 15 cts.

Standard List of Flower Seeds, continued

DIANTHUS (Pinks). The China and Japan Pinks comprise many distinct and beautifully marked varieties of rich and varied colors, and bloom continually all summer and fall, until overtaken by severe frost; they live over winter, and bloom finely again the second season.

Chinensis (Double Chinese Pinks). Clusters of small double flowers; finest mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.

Double Diadem. Very regular, densely double and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. Half-hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season. 10 cts.

Mourning Cloak. The most striking of all Pinks. The large, double, almost black flowers have a clear, fringed edge of white. 10 cts.

Bride. This is an extra-fine selection of the large-flowering double white Japan Pink, the very best strain we have ever seen. The flowers are extremely large, often 3 inches in diameter, and resemble a white carnation. They are produced in great abundance, and are borne on long, stiff stems. 10c.

Midnight. One of the finest of the whole family. The flowers, which are very large and double, are beautifully fringed; blood-red. 10 cts.

Heddewigii. The finest standard sort; a beautiful mixture. 5 cts.

DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Of very stately growth and varied colors, bearing mottled, thimble-shaped flowers in fine, showy spikes. The different species have been much improved and the new large-flowered forms are far superior to old varieties. Hardy perennials. 3 feet. All colors mixed. 5 cts.

DOLICHOS. See Hyacinth Bean, page 62.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). A very profuse-flowering plant, with a fine fragrance. Sow in open border, about April 1. Hardy annual. Mixed. 5 cts.

New Giant, "Golden West." Light canary-yellow flowers with an orange blotch at the base of each petal, forming a Maltese cross in the center. The flowers of the old type measure 2 inches across; the flowers of these giants measure from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter, and have very large, overlapping petals, often waved at the edges. 10 cts.

FOUR-O'CLOCK. See Marvel of Peru.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). The Forget-me-not is an old favorite, bearing clusters of star-shaped flowers. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Alpestris, Blue. 10 cts.

White. 10 cts.

Mixed. 5 cts.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

GALLARDIA. Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn. Half-hardy annuals. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts.

GERANIUMS, Splendid Mixed. Planted early, they bloom the first summer. 10 cts.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting). Flowers very large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Cut just before the flowers expand. Seeds germinate readily in the open ground. Mixed. 5 cts.

HELIOTROPE. It is but little known that seed sown in February and March will produce large, flowering plants in summer. Our mixture contains seeds from many named sorts, and will produce fine plants with proper treatment. Cultural directions on package. Mixed. 10 cts.

HOLLYHOCK (Althæa). The seed we offer of this well-known flower is especially fine. Sow in June or July and plants will bloom the next summer. Hardy perennial. Double.

Mixed. 10 cts.

Red. 10 cts.

White. 10 cts.

Chater's Pink. 10 cts.

New Annual Hollyhocks. See Specialities, page 56.

HUNNEMANNIA (Mexican Poppy). This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never be out of blossom until hard frost. Grows about 2 feet high; quite bushy; feathery glaucous foliage. 10 cts.

LINUM grandiflorum rubrum (Scarlet Flax). A beautiful and effective plant of slender and delicate growth, having a profusion of bright flowers. If sown in hotbed and transplanted into good, rich soil, 1 foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in the open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

LARKSPURS. Noted for the richness of their colors. **Double Dwarf Rocket**. Finest mixed. 5 cts.

Emperor. A single plant has 50 or more erect spikes of flowers. 5 cts.

Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Very large and fine; beautiful, well-formed spikes. 5 cts.

LOBELIA. See Vines and Hanging Plants, page 63.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four-o'Clock). Half-hardy perennial. Fine mixed. 5 cts.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes). Handsome double flowers. Half-hardy annual.

Double Dwarf Mixed. 5 cts.

Orange King. A beautiful dark yellow. 5 cts.

Eldorado. Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts.

Lemon Queen. Pale yellow; very profuse bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts.

MIGNONETTE. Hardy annual. Best sorts.

Golden Queen. A very fine new variety; flowers golden hue; effective; of pyramidal habit. 5 cts.

Machet. Dwarf, of delicious fragrance. 10 cts.

Reseda odorata. Large-flowering. 5 cts.

White Pearl. Magnificent pure white. 5 cts.

Allen's Defiance. A beautiful, rich red. 10 cts.

MIRABILIS. See Marvel of Peru.

MOONFLOWER. See *Ipomœa grandiflora*. Page 62.

NASTURTIUM. It grows in almost any soil, and withstands heat and drought as few other plants can. The dwarf varieties make very fine beds, while the tall are excellent for trellises, porches and lattices. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual.



Nasturtiums

Standard List of Flower Seeds, continued

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts.

Tall Chameleon. This new strain of Nasturtiums is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. Flowers of quite distinct colorings on the same plant, some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground, and other mottled. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

King of Tom Thumbs (Scarlet). Glowing scarlet flowers with dark green foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts.

Cloth of Gold. This is a magnificent dwarf Nasturtium, having yellow leaves and scarlet blossoms, giving a striking effect. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Crystal Palace Gem. A strikingly beautiful dwarf Nasturtium, very brilliant flowers, spotted sulphur and maroon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Moonlight. A magnificent tall Nasturtium; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; beautiful light shades, yellow, cream, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Lilliput (New) Improved. A very special selection of this distinct and free-blooming class; each plant forms a small, compact bush, with an immense number of small blooms thrown well above the foliage. Pkt. 5c., ½oz. 10c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 50c.

Ivy-leaved Golden Butterfly. See page 57.

Variegated-leaved Black Prince. See page 57.

PANSY. We feel safe in saying that our Pansies are the best to be had. We import them directly from the German growers. We also have some fine varieties of American-grown seed which we will offer this year. The seeds should be sown early in rich beds, thereby producing early blooms which miss the heat of summer.

Choice Mixed. 5 cts.

German Mixed. This is a mixture of several strains from different German growers. Very large and fine. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

Trimardeau Mixture. Flowers large, with a dark blotch on the three lower petals. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.

California Large-flowering. A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

Pansy, California Good Mixed. This mixture comprises a large number of colorings, and is intended to supply the want of a first-class mixture at a moderate price. 5 cts.

Non Plus Ultra and others. See description, Specialties, page 56.

PETUNIA. Most valuable plants, succeeding well everywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of color, fragrance, and continuous blooming.

Hybrida. Finest mixed. 5 cts.

Blotched and Striped. Flowers beautifully striped. 10 cts.

Countess of Ellesmere. Deep rose, white throat; fine bloomer; attractive; sure to please. 10 cts.

Howard's Star

Snowball

Kermesina

} See Specialties, page 56.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. No flowers are more showy or brilliant than those of this popular annual, which thrives so generally throughout our country. We know of no plant more easily grown, or which gives better satisfaction. It should be in every flower garden.

Star. 5 cts.

Large-flowering Sorts—

Alba. Pure white; extra-large. 10 cts.

Intense Scarlet. 10 cts.

Pink. 10 cts.

Black-Brown. 10 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5c., ¼oz. 25c., ½oz. 40c., oz. 65c.

POPPY. A tall plant, bearing very large and brilliantly colored flowers; very pretty as a garden center, or planted in clumps. Hardy annual. Mixed. 5 cts.

Improved Double Mixed. For dazzling richness and variety of colors, the flowers are unequaled. Simply scatter the seed in the open ground, and a mass of beauty will result which will amply repay the grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Shirley. A new strain of marvelous beauty. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the flowers are edged with white. 5 cts.

New Giant White Fringed (Maid-of-the-Mist). A magnificent new, single peony-flowered white Poppy. The flowers measure from 7 to 9 inches across; the petals are large, overlapping, daintily incurved; deeply and irregularly fringed. 10 cts.

New Dwarf Shirley Poppy. Our strain is one of superlative excellence, and many beautiful new forms will be found in it. They are especially strong in shades of terra-cotta and combinations of this with pink and scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., ½oz. 20c.

Red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts.

White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Tulip. A very unique and beautiful variety of Red Poppies, resembling closely the tulip. 10 cts.

California Single Mixed. This is a magnificent strain of single Poppies, containing many colors, crimson, carmine, pink, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Carnation-flowered, Double Mixed. Of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage). A favorite greenhouse and bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to October. Half-hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. 3 feet.

Splendens. Scarlet. 10 cts.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum). An old favorite for summer and fall flowering. Half-hardy perennial. Dwarf mixed. Flowers of many colors. 5 cts.

New Giant Fragrant. The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, very fragrant, and are produced on immense, long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut-flowers. They are easily raised from seeds, and will grow and bloom in almost any rich, sunny bed. **Coral-Red** (a magnificent rich color), **Golden King** (pure golden yellow), **Giant White** (beautiful cut-flowers), **Giant Mixed.** Each, pkt. 10 cts.



Double Petunia

Standard List of Flower Seeds, continued

SUNFLOWERS (New Hybrid *Helianthus cucumerifolius*; "Cut-and-Come-Again.") New types. These improved, branching single Sunflowers are exceedingly popular for the garden and for cut-flowers. Bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing from base to summit a continuous succession of flowers from June until frost. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems in a few weeks from seed.

"Cut-and-Come-Again." White. 10 cts.

Double White. Grows 4 feet high and produces a strikingly ornamental and symmetrical, large, double flower on the top of the stalk and one with short stem on each leaf joint. 10 cts.

Mammoth Russian. As the name implies, this is an enormous-flowered tall variety, the best to grow for seed; the stalks may be used for fuel. Single yellow. 5 cts.

Double Yellow. This is a true double Sunflower. We consider this one of the finest additions to our list. A good grower and profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

STOCKS (Gilliflower), **Select German Ten Weeks.** Fine mixture. 10 cts.

Princess Alice. A fine new Ten Weeks Stock. Truly a magnificent sort, bearing a quantity of large, full, snow-white blossoms on tall spikes. Excellent for both cut-flowers and yard purposes. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Queen Alexandra. A very beautifully formed and exquisitely colored Stock. A good, strong grower, throwing up large, thrifty spikes. Soft rosy lilac. 15c.

Prince Bismarck. See Specialties, page 57

Sweet Peas

A few years ago we were afraid to recommend Sweet Peas for Texas, as our experience had shown us that the plant generally died as soon as it began blooming, or oftener before it began to bloom. But now we understand better what, when and where to plant and how to care for them.

In the first place, the strongest and hardiest sorts should be planted, and they should be planted early. February is the month for Texas, though they may be planted as early as December in a sheltered place. And they should be planted deep. Dig a trench 6 inches deep, in good soil. Sow the Peas in the bottom of this and cover with 2 inches of soil; as the plants grow, continue to fill in the trench. When 6 or 8 inches high, furnish support for the vines. They should be watered freely, especially while blooming. The flowers should be picked every day and not allowed to go to seed.

Countess Spencer, True.

Blanche Ferry Spencer.

King Edward Spencer.

Apple Blossom Spencer.

White Spencer.

Primrose Spencer.

John Ingman Spencer.

Helen Lewis Spencer.

For description and prices, see Specialties, pages 55 and 56.

Countess Spencer, Mixed. This mixture contains an equal proportion of colors of the Countess Spencer, and is one of the most superb combinations ever offered in a catalogue. Customers who are at a loss what varieties to buy will find this mixture a most satisfactory way to have the "E pluribus unum" of this lovely flower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Dorothy Eckford. The grandest pure white yet introduced. The grand pure white flowers are beautifully shell-shaped, of extra-large size, and borne three on a stem. It is very robust in growth, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Blanche Ferry. The popular pink and white; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.,

Blanche Ferry, Extra-Early. The very earliest of all. Pink and white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Mixture of Sweet Peas

Prima Donna. A beautiful, light, clear pink, full standard and large wings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Countess of Radnor. Light lavender, with faint purplish tinge. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Black Knight. Almost black; beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Captain of the Blues. A magnificent combination of light and navy-blue. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. A very clear, delicate shade of lilac-blue, self-colored; medium size, semihooded form; usually three flowers on a stem. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Prince Edward of York. Carmine-scarlet, wings crimson. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85c.

Countess of Cadogan. Stems very long, each bearing three or four flowers of a dark shade of blue. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Royal Rose. One of the largest, most finely formed flowers. Standard deep rose-pink; wings a lighter shade of same color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Lady Mary Currey. Beautiful salmon and orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Eckford's Large-Flowering, Mixed. Contains a very large number of varieties, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Dwarf or Bedding, Mixed. Sown as a border, these form a line of emerald-green foliage a little over a foot wide, from 5 to 6 inches high, and from June until late summer are literally a sheet of bloom; excellent for pot culture. The mixture contains all the colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*). Hardy annuals; universally popular.

Single Mixed. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. 5 cts.



Sweet William

Standard List of Flower Seeds, continued

VERBENA. Fine for mounds, vases, etc. Half-hardy perennial. Finest mixed. 10 cts.

White. Extra choice. 10 cts.

Brilliant Scarlet. 10 cts.

Striped. 10 cts.

Rose. 10 cts.

Blue. 10 cts.

VIOLET, Queen Charlotte. A magnificent large strain of German Violets. Fine both for cut-flowers and bedding purposes. Very fragrant 15 cts.

Odorata. The sweet blue Violet; old-fashioned sort. 10 cts.

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle). Splendid house and bedding plants, 18 inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flowers.

Alba pura. Clear, pure white flowers. 10 cts.

Rosea. Bright rose-color; fine for cutting. 10 cts.

Mixed. Seeds of the above two varieties in mixture. 5 cts.

WALLFLOWER. Very fragrant; handsome flowers in many shades of purple, orange, and chocolate. Half-hardy perennial.

Finest Mixed, Double. 5 cts.

ZINNIA elegans. A very showy and popular flower; appropriate for bedding, pot culture and cutting, for which it is well adapted. Half-hardy annual. *Z. elegans* is the earliest bloomer of all.

Mixed, Red and White. 10 cts.

Climbing Vines and Hanging Plants

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI. For description, see page 57.

BALSAM APPLE. Curious climber, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe, showing the seed and carmine interior. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

CYPRESS VINE. A handsome climber with star-like flowers and delicate foliage; height 15 feet. Half-hardy annual. This ranks among the very best vines for this climate.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Ivy-Leaved. See Specialties, page 57.

GOURDS. Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth, bearing fruit of various and curious forms. Many peculiar shapes may be grown by enclosing the young fruits in bottles or molds; they will grow to fit the molds exactly.

Japanese Nest Egg. Resembling in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens; are uninjured by cold or wet, and therefore make the best nest-eggs. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Dish-rag. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Dipper Gourd. Valuable for household purposes; makes an excellent dipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Chinese Bottle Gourd. See Specialties, page 57.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN (Dolichos).

Giant. Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, followed by very ornamental seed-pods. Tender annual. 10 to 20 feet high. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Daylight. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Violaceous. Purple-violet; very fine. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Gigantea. Large-flowered; fast grower. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

ICE-PLANT (Mesembryanthemum). An odd plant with leaves covered with crystal globules from which it takes its name. Truly a beautiful oddity; excellent for porch- or window-boxes. A dwarf vine. Pkt. 10 cts.

IPOMŒA grandiflora (Moonflower). A very desirable climber, not unlike the morning-glory in form. It grows with wonderful rapidity, and will completely cover the side of a house in one season. As its name implies, it blooms only in the night, covering the vines with enormous white flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with a five-pointed star in the center. Fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bona Nox. Foliage very large, flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Color most magnificent sky-blue. Pkt. 5c.



Japanese Morning-Glory

My plants came all right and were lovely. Many thanks for the extra "mum" you sent me.—MRS. W. H. ALLEN, Ennis, Texas, May 18, 1912.

Climbing Vines and Hanging Plants, continued

JAPANESE HOP. A wonderful new annual climber from Japan, growing with great rapidity and having very dense foliage. Color is a live green. It is undoubtedly one of the best climbers for covering verandas, trellises, etc. 20 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

KENILWORTH IVY (*Linaria Cymbalaria*). A neat and delicate plant of trailing habit, with small, bright green, ivy-shaped leaves and diminutive, light-violet-colored flowers; well adapted for hanging baskets, vases, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

LOBELIA. Very pretty dwarf plant, with blue, white, crimson and rose-colored flowers. Excellent for baskets. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

MORNING-GLORY (*Convolvulus major*). A universally popular climber. Half-hardy annual. Finest mixture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Japanese. By all odds the grandest of all climbing plants. The flowers, which often attain the enormous size of 5 or 6 inches in diameter, are of the most exquisite beauty, embracing white, rose, purple to almost black, crimson, blue, mottled, striped, penciled, bordered, and an indefinite number of the most beautiful combinations. Vines grow quickly, and 30 to 40 feet in height. Pt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

NASTURTIUM. For description, see page 60

PETUNIA. For description, see page 60

PORTULACA (Sun Plant). A small, trailing plant, bearing pretty delicate flowers. It thrives in a sandy soil, with plenty of light and heat. Hardy annual.

Fine Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

SMILAX. Makes a fine pot-plant for fall and winter. Sown in spring is ready in autumn; an excellent vine for indoor growing; will not stand frost or excessive heat. Pkt. 10 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. It will grow 30 feet in one season, and is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed-pods. For a trellis or pillar, no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Our Wild Flower and Children's Garden Seed

Nothing appeals so instantly to a young fancy as bright colors and beauty of form; and the influence on the mind, when in its most receptive state, of a constant association with nature and its beauties will be found to create beneficial impressions lasting a lifetime. This mixture embraces over one hundred sorts of easy-growing flowers most suitable for any bare or unsightly spot in the yard, to sow along fences or embankments, etc. All the cultivation necessary is some thinning out where the plants are too crowded and to keep the spot clear of weeds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Poultry Supplies, Etc.

Baker's Poultry Panacea. A guaranteed cure for sorehead, roup and cholera. Some seasons sorehead is the most destructive disease among poultry. A few applications of Panacea will cure the very worst case. It will also prevent roup and cholera, by simply using it in the drinking water. 25 cts. per bottle, 6 bottles for \$1.25; can go only by express.

Noxomite Lice and Mite Powder. The finest powder for extermination of vermin on poultry. It is the only powder which is put up in tin cans, thereby holding strength for any length of time. ½ lb. cans, 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts.; lb. cans, 40 cts., by mail, 60 cts.; 2-lb. cans, 60 cts.

Noxomite Lice Paint. One of the finest liquids we have ever seen for the extermination of all vermin on poultry; also used to good advantage on cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc. Qt. 35 cts., ½ gal. 60 cts., gal. \$1, 5 gals. \$4.25, by express only.

Cornell's Lice Paint. Qt. 35 cts., ½ gal. 60 cts., gal. \$1, by express only.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Roup Cure. Large size, 50 cts.; small, 25 cts.

Conkey's Gape Cure. 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Cure. 50 cts.

Conkey's Limber Neck Cure. 50 cts.

Conkey's Lice Powder. 10 cts. and 25 cts.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy. 50 cts.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic. 25 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy. 25 cts.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy. 50 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. Oz. 10 cts., 3 ozs. 25 cts.

Conkey's Laying Tonic. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Conkey's Noxicide. Disinfectant. Pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., ½ gal. 90 cts., gal. \$1.50. By express only.

Conkey's Fly Knocker. Qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., gal. \$1.25. By express only.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy. Commonly known as sorehead remedy. 50 cts.

Lee's Germozone. For sorehead and roup. 50 cts. By express only.

Pratt's Poultry and Stock Remedies

Pratt's Animal Regulator. 25 cts., 50 cts., 75c., \$1.

Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts.

Pratt's Veterinary Liniment. 50 cts. By express only.

Pratt's Harness Soap. 25 cts.

Pratt's Germanthol. 25 cts. By express only.

Pratt's Lice Powder. 10 cts. and 25 cts.

Creoleum. A fine disinfectant, to be used in and around poultry- and out-houses. In powder form. 25 cts. By express.

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Crushed Oyster Shells. 8 lbs. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.

Mica Crystal Grit. 8 lbs. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$2.

Fish Bone for Canaries. 2 for 5 cts.

Leg Bands. 20 cts. per doz.

Cypher's Incubator Thermometers. 60 cts.

Cypher's Brooder Thermometers. 45 cts.

Sunflower Seed. For parrots and poultry. Lb. 10c., by mail, 20 cts; by express, 10 lbs. 90 cts.

Canary Seed. Lb. 10 cts., by mail, 20 cts.

Hemp Seed. Lb. 10 cts., by mail, 20 cts.

Rape Seed. Lb. 10 cts., by mail, 20 cts.

Mixed Bird Seed. Lb. 10 cts., by mail, 20 cts.; by express, 10 lbs., 75 cts.

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Egg Testers. 25 cts.

Incubator Lamps. Large, \$1.75; small, \$1.25.

Sulphur Fumigant Candles. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

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Gold Fish. Can be safely shipped in cool weather. 25 cts. to \$1.25 each.

Shipping Buckets. 25 cts. each.

Fish-food. Box 10 cts., by mail, 12 cts.

Shells for Aquariums. Pt. 20 cts.

Castles for Aquariums. 25 cts. to \$2.50 each.

Fancy Earthenware Stands for Fish Globes. 75 cts. each.

Fish Globes. 10 cts. to \$2.50, according to size.

Sprayers

Just the thing for use in exterminating potato bugs, tobacco, tomato and cabbage worms, and all plant insects; also for killing lice in poultry-houses. They are light, strong, compact and well made. We recommend them for applying lice paint, oil and other liquid insecticides.

Lightning Single Tube Sprayer. 50 cts.

Lightning Encased Double Tube Glass Sprayer. Beveled air-chamber enables the operator to spray in any direction. \$1.

The U. T. K. Continuous Sprayer. Compressed-air sprayer. Throws a continuous fine or coarse spray. Not affected by the movement of plunger. The size of spray is accomplished by turning the little brass nozzle backward or forward. \$1.25.

The Lightning All-Brass Spray Pump. Will fit any pail or bucket. Has brass ball valves, brass plunger not affected by arsenic, etc. For spraying trees, shrubbery, whitewashing, etc. \$3.50.

Compressed-Air Sprayer. Made of heavy galvanized iron, holding about four gallons, with safety-valve, shoulder-strap, automatic shut-off, etc. \$4.50.

Lightning Dry-Powder Duster. Useful for dusting paris green, hellebore, etc., on potatoes, or lice powder on chickens. \$1.

Fertilizers

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets. A new, scientific, odorless, concentrated fertilizer; takes the place of liquid manure. Keeps troublesome bugs from the soil; non-poisonous, uninjurious and clean to handle; economical to use; quickly starts plants into a healthy vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Trial package, sufficient for 10 plants for 3 months, 10 cts.; large package, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cts., postpaid.

Evergreen Fertilizer. A remarkably efficacious means of producing healthy growth in all kinds of flowers and plants, and it furnishes the nourishment required to make dark, rich green leaves and highly colored blossoms. No matter what your plans may be for raising house plants, starting a flower-garden, or establishing a general nursery for the cultivation of plants for commercial purposes—you will find **Evergreen Fertilizer** indispensable to the success of your venture. ½lb. can (sufficient for house plants), 25 cts.; by mail or express, 10 cts. extra.

Insecticides

Apterite. The Soil Fumigant. A scientifically prepared powder for the fumigation of the soil. Its purpose is to destroy the many insect and other pests which live, or hibernate, in the soil and damage the crops. Tens of thousands of dollars are lost annually by the depredations of ground larvæ and other subsurface pests. Hitherto there has been no known remedy that could be absolutely trusted to destroy these pests. **Apterite** fills the void. By the application of this newly discovered and unique preparation, the soil may not only be freed from its host of insect pests, but its presence in the soil will render the latter immune from re-infection for a considerable time. Lb. 25 cts.

Lemon Oil Co.'s Standard Insecticide. Soluble in water. No disagreeable odor. No poison. This is recommended and in use by the leading seedsmen and florists to destroy lice scale, mealy bug, spider, thrip, black and green fly, mites, ants, aphids, rust, caterpillars and mildew, on palms, roses, plants, etc. ½pt. 25 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Used from ocean to ocean. A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken lice, slugs, sow bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. 1-lb. can 25 cts., 5-lb. bag 50 cts.

Hammond's Grape Dust. A readily diffusible, light-weight powder fungicide, very efficient in destroying

mildew and in preventing blight in greenhouses or in the open; also, for destroying aphids and black fly. 1-lb. can 25 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture, in Pulp. To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine. A butter-fine article ready for immediate use. Lb. 50 cts.

Arsenate of Lead. Kills all leaf-eating insects. Mixes readily with water. Does not injure the foliage. Sticks to the foliage. Lb. 50 cts.

Fish-oil Soap. A remedy for San José scale. Paint trees, when dormant, with a mixture of two pounds of soap to one gallon of water. ½lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage, squash, and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit trees, and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming time.

3-oz. cake, makes 1½ gallons prepared solution. 10 cts.; mailed, postpaid, for 13 cts.

8-oz. cake, makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cts.; mailed, postpaid, for 28 cts.

10-lb. cake, makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By express, \$3.

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

B. D. Remedies for Stock and Poultry

B. D. Stock Dip. Large size, \$1; small size, 50 cts.

B. D. Stock Powder. Large size, \$1; medium size, 50 cts.; small size, 25 cts.

B. D. Colic Remedy. \$1.

B. D. Healing Powder. 25 cts.

Garden Conveniences

Flower Pots. These are carefully packed in barrels, and delivered to the freight or express office and receipted for; they are then at purchaser's risk.

	Each	Doz.
4-inch.....		\$0 35
5-inch.....		60
6-inch.....		75
7-inch.....		1 10
8-inch.....	\$0 15	1 40
10-inch.....	30	3 00
12-inch.....	50	

Jardinieres. We also keep in stock a good supply of jardinieres of various sizes and prices, from 15 cts. to \$5 each. The ones most sold are those at \$1.25 to \$2 each, of good style and suitable for plants in 6-, 7-, or 8-inch pots.

Saucers. Price one-half that of pots.

Earthenware Hanging Baskets. The best for this climate. 20 cts., 25 cts., and 35 cts.

Send 25 cts. extra for packing where order for flower pots or earthenware baskets, etc., amounts to less than \$2.

Baskets

We have a very fine selection of baskets of all sizes and kinds; baskets that are appropriate for any occasion, ranging in price from 25 cts. each to \$3.

Small Moss Baskets. For place favors. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Wire Hanging Baskets. 25 cts.

Moss for Baskets. 5 cts.

Hanging Baskets. Well filled with growing plants, and vines, \$1 to \$1.25 each.

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